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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1872. NO. 283.

FIRST EDITION.

RECORD OF GENERAL HARTRANFT AS AUDITOR GENERAL.

How the State Has Fared Under a Capable and Faithful Officer.

FACTS VS. SLANDERS.

The office of Auditor General was created by William Penn, in his organization of the Province and has always been in existence under the State. It is the oldest and in many respects the most important office in this State. In fact, as now administered, it is more responsible and more important than that of Governor. Its functions are mainly judicial, and as the result of its settlements, judgments in favor of the Commonwealth are annually entered to the amount of nearly $6,000,000—for every settlement, not appealed from within sixty days becomes a judgment against the individual or corporation defendant. If, therefore, the official records show that our candidate for Governor, in addition to being a gallant soldier, has, for nearly seven years, conducted successfully the affairs of this office (which, in its importance and magnitude, has no parallel except in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad), the conclusion is irresistible that he is fully qualified for Governor.

We said the Auditor General's functions are largely judicial. Other courts are organized to administer justice between man and man. This court adjudicates questions of taxation between the Commonwealth and her citizens and corporations.

During the last year eleven-twelfths of all moneys received in the State Treasury were the results of adjudications in this Auditor General's Court. All settlements not appealed from within sixty days to the Dauphin County Court, become final judgments against individual and corporation defendants. An exact calculation will show that these settlements amount to $18,000 per day for three hundred working days in the year, and about thirty-five thousand cases passed upon by Gen. Hartranft in his seven years administration. Now, even his enemies being judges, all of these, except only the Evans case, have been well and wisely decided. If, therefore, his opponents admit that thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine cases have been honestly adjudged, it will require strong evidence to convict him of this single error. The truth is, however, the Evans case was taken out of his hands, and by acts of the Legislature and Congress placed in other hands. All his connection with that case exhibited zeal and perfect fidelity as a public officer.

But let the record speak:

Table showing the amount of Receipts of the State Treasury yearly, from 1860 until 1871, both years inclusive. Also, the amount received as tax on Personal Property and Real Estate, and the amount received from Settlements made by the Auditor General's office:

YEAR.	Whole amount of receipts of State Treasury......	Amount received from real estate and personal property........	Amount received from settlements made by the Auditor General's office........
1860............	$ 3,479,257 31	$1,444,674 93	$1,885,374 45
1861............	6,743,325 02	1,269,203 29	1,512,981 00
1862............	5,211,747 63	1,762,049 98	1,920,633 09
1863............	4,289,451 65	1,733,401 91	1,746,919 62
1864............	4,733,313 02	1,621,718 80	2,301,206 84
1865............	6,219,999 61	1,959,206 10	3,677,511 04
1866............	5,829,668 54	919 258 00	3,691,045 58
1867............	28,423,330 07	390,960 35	4,880,184 61
1868............	5,216,049 54	277,337 66	4,294,613 12
1869............	5,241,711 28	454,873 10	4 244,659 28
1870............	6,396,863 24	702,165 44	4,945,924 09
1871............	7,197,945 62	499,862 24	5,366,284 01

In the first column, opposite 1861, the war loan of $3,000,000, and opposite 1867 the loan to take up the overdue bonds, $23,000,000, are entered. Strike these off to make the comparison complete. Then this table gives the financial operations of the State Treasury for twelve years—six of these under former Auditor Generals, and six under Hartranft. The aggregate of the former for six years is $12,000,000, while General Hartranft's aggregate for the same time is over $27,000,000. Such a record is more forcible than ten thousand fault-finders. The tax-payers will also note, from this table, that while the tax on real and personal property paid by the many is reduced to one-fourth what it was in 1865, the taxes on corporations paid by the few are nearly three times what they were before his time.

But even this is not all. In addition to the accounts shown to have been paid by the above table, General Hartranft certified nine hundred and eighty-five cases to the Attorney General for collection, amounting as follows:

1866..............................	$ 426,801 03
1767..............................	205,385 28
1868..............................	166,283 66
1869..............................	220,233 29
1870..............................	137,880 28
1871..............................	102,752 12
1872 (in part).....................	50,989 65
Total..............................	$1,310,325 31

But even this is not all the operations of this Auditor General's court, as administered by General Hartranft. A large number of corporations have entered appeals to Judge Pearson's court, against the judgments of the Auditor General. These are ninety-five in number, and represent $1,825,436 83. Many, too, of these appeals are what are called *test cases*—where half a dozen others agree to be bound by the decision of our own Supreme Court, or the Supreme Court of the United States. The whole aggregate passed upon by General Hartranft, during his term of service, is $35,000,000, and in all this he has not been found fault with, except in the Evans case alone.

The world's history may fairly be challenged to show a parallel to General Hartranft's administration of the Auditor General's office. His military record of nineteen battles, brilliant as it is, is thrown completely into the shade by the fact of his having passed upon *thirty-five thousand cases*, involving *thirty-five millions of revenue*, and even his opponents can single out only one—and this not really in his hands—to cavil at! Our statements are taken from the public records, and we challenge contradiction.

Judge Barnard's Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, August 6.—Judge Barnard, at the opening of the Court of Impeachment, stated that he had not resigned, and did not intend to resign, but should abide by the result of his trial, whatever that result might be. Clark Bell, a lawyer, detailed the litigations of the Union Pacific Railway. Andy Garvey, ring plasterer, testified to doing work in Barnard's house, and that he applied to other Judges for work, but did not obtain it. Counsel endeavored to question Garvey as to his connection with frauds, of which Garvey had incidentally stated he was innocent, but the court ruled it out. Judge Barnard was put on the stand and testified that he considered that as a Supreme Court Judge he had a right at any time and anywhere in the State to issue an order, and had always done so. Witness said he paid for the chairs, which came from the manufacturer employed by Erie, at the time he ordered them of Fisk; he had not paid Garvey for the plastering of his house because no bill had been presented. The witness stated the circumstance of ordering the chairs. He saw them at the Erie office, liked them, asked Fisk to get some for him and paid for them. Witness denied having used the vulgar language attributed to him. He had never had any corrupt understanding with any parties to any suit before him.

Insane Asylum Expose Threatened.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A banker, named J. P. Van Vleck, who has been incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum over a year, but who nevertheless asserts himself that he has been sane all the while, has commenced legal proceedings, which he states will expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel have obtained writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of two ladies, who have also been incarcerated there on certificates said to be bogus, and who are alleged to be perfectly sane. Geo. R. Irwin, late keeper at the asylum, prints an affidavit relating to the many cruelties, resulting in death, by parties connected with the asylum; that the food is poor; that inmates receive foul treatment; and that ill practices generally exist there.

Election Riots in Quebec, Canada—One Man Killed.

TORONTO, ONT., August 6.—At noon yesterday the polling between the two candidates in Quebec Centre was equal, and rioting was commenced by attacks on the committee rooms and polling places. Later in the afternoon a terrible fight took place in St. John's ward, and resulted in the death of David Gandle, a young man, a sail maker, who was shot through the head by a young man named Gaudreau. Three others were wounded by pistol shots, but are not considered fatally injured. No further disturbances were reported during the night or this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Result in North Carolina.

State Believed to Have Gone Republican by Eight Hundred.

Large Frauds Perpetrated in the Name of Liberalism.

Deception Practised Upon Negroes.

MOSBY FIGHTS A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Garrison's Answer to Sumner.

Highly Encouraging from Michigan.

Attempt to Explain Away Buckalew's Treason.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1872.

The Result in North Carolina.

The North Carolina election and the uncertainty as to the result continues to be the principal topic of conversation in political circles. Numerous dispatches have been sent to Raleigh to-day by members of both political parties to ascertain the latest reliable intelligence. It is noticed that the Democrats have suddenly become quiet and do not offer to bet as freely as on yesterday and Saturday. The telegrams received to-night confirm your dispatches of last night that the State has certainly gone Republican by not less than eight hundred majority, and it may reach thirteen hundred. It will take the official count, however, to settle this point to the satisfaction of Democrats. That large frauds have been perpetrated in the name of Liberalism and Reform is fully established. The fact comes to light that the Democrats had tickets printed in the North, with backs mucilaged over like postage stamps. These tickets were placed in the hands of willing Democratic tools, who stood about the polls, and as the colored men would approach to vote they would ask, in a friendly manner, to examine their tickets, and being accommodated would manage to slip Democratic mucilaged tickets, with the edges moistened by the fingers on the top, and then handing back to the unsuspecting negro the double ticket, would inform him that it was a true Republican ticket, and that he must hasten and deposit it in the ballot box. A very large number of these double tickets were voted in this manner, although exactly how many is not now known, but the number will reach one or two thousand.

Anthony Not for Greeley.

The report telegraphed hence that Senator Anthony is about to come out for Greeley is denied by authority.

Encouraging Account from Michigan.

Postmaster General Creswell returned to-day from Michigan and gives a glowing account of the Republican prospects in that State. After hearing the views of leading men from all over the State, he is fully satisfied that there will be an increased majority of ten thousand for Grant and Wilson over the vote of last year, when the State went Republican by eighteen thousand majority.

Rumored Bloodless Duel.

The rumor prevails here to-night, but cannot be traced to any reliable source, that Dr. Withers and General Mosby fought a duel at Jordan's Springs, in Virginia, to-day, and exchanged shots, without blood being shed on either side.

Garrison's Answer to Sumner.

William Lloyd Garrison's letter to Mr. Sumner has attracted much attention here and is regarded, even by those who side with Sumner, as a very strong and effective document. Sumner said this evening that he had not read the letter, and upon being informed as to some points made by Garrison, became very excited and charged Garrison with always having been a disunionist.

The Deputy Comptrollership.

No appointment of Deputy Comptroller of Currency was made to-day, as had been expected, and it is believed none will be made until the return of Secretary Boutwell.

A Statement to be Received With Suspicion.

The friends of Judge Jere Black authorize the statement that in the interview which he had, as alleged, under instructions from Secretary Stanton in 1864 with the Confederate Commissioners at Niagara Falls, that he represented Mr. Stanton as anxious about the result of the war, and very desirous for a settlement. This statement is made with a view to counteract the injury to the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania by the publication of the Holcombe letter connecting Black and Buckalew with the negotiations at Niagara Falls to bring the war to a close. The statement of Black's friends should be received with much allowance, as it is believed that Secretary Stanton is misrepresented.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 6, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth district met here to-day to nominate candidates for Congress and District Elector. J. M. Kirby, of Wyandotte, was made President, and Capt. A. M. Burns, of Richland, and John Hapley, of Crawford, Secretaries.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the National and State nominations and continual adherence to Republican principles. Capt. Thos. E. Douglas and W. S. Hickox, both of Richland county, were announced as candidates for Congress. The first ballot was a tie, the second resulted in the nomination of Capt. Douglas by a vote of 51 to 42. Capt. Douglas's nomination was made unanimous and he accepted in a neat speech. J. M. Kirby, of Crawford, was nominated for Elector. The convention was reasonably well attended, and adjourned with cheers several times repeated.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The District Conventions met to-day and nominated candidates for Congress as follows: First District, for short term, Charles P. Taff; for long term, Benjamin Eggleston. Second District, Hon. R. B. Hayes.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—It is rumored that Gen. Hayes has telegraphed a declination of his nomination for Congress for the Second distinct. There is evidently some truth in the rumor, but the Republicans are determined to keep him on the track. Gen. Hays was at Fremont, Ohio, yesterday.

Tenth Indiana District Congressional Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., August 6, 1872.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Convention for the Tenth district met in this place and nominated E. V. Long, of Warsaw, straight Democrat, for Congress. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, Liberal, was nominated for District Elector.

Madison County, Ohio Stock Sale.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LONDON, OHIO, August 6, 1872.

The Madison county regular monthly sale of horses, mules and stock of all kinds came off here to-day. About one thousand head of cattle were in the market and mostly sold at an average of about four and a half cents. One lot of two year olds sold as high as eighty four dollars per head, seven cents per hundred. Quite a number of buyers and strangers from a distance were in attendance. Fifteen horses sold at an average of about one hundred and thirty dollars; fine horses sold high. The day being unusually fine there was a fair attendance from all directions.

The rains during the last month gave the farmers some trouble in getting up their grain, but it is about all in now and damaged but little.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Trinacria, Glasgow, and City of New York, all from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Chief Justice Chase is very ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys, and by the advice of his physicians he goes to the White Mountains.

President Grant, in acknowledging the receipt of the invitation of the Board of Trade and other citizens of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to him and his Cabinet to visit that city and Lookout Mountain, says that he is not prepared at present to accept it, but will lay it before the cabinet and give a definite answer in a few days.

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Diven has no intention of withdrawing from the Erie Vice Presidency.

The body of Rev. Henry Halleck, of Brooklyn, was found yesterday at Coentie's slip. He left home four months ago, after cashing a draft from India of £500. Only twenty-eight dollars was found on his person. It is suspected that he was robbed and thrown into the water. The Coroner is investigating the case.

Hicks Post, the veteran turfite, died at Gravesend to-day.

The principal members of the Japanese Embassy sailed yesterday from Boston for Europe. Salutes were fired as the steamer passed down the harbor.

GREELEY REPUDIATED

By Another Distinguished Democrat.

Letter from the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Hon. B. G. Harris, of St. Mary's county, a gentleman who needs no introduction to the people of the United States, has addressed the following letter to Colonel John T. Watkins, of Baltimore:

LEONARDTOWN, July 30, 1872.

John T. Watkins, Esq., Baltimore, Maryland:

MY DEAR SIR:—I heartily commend your course in taking part in the anti-Greeley meeting held in Baltimore during the session of the Democratic Convention. Could I have so arranged it I would have been with you, and willingly have taken my share of any responsibility attaching to your proceedings, which I decidedly indorse.

There were many attempts to ridicule and caricature your meeting, but conscious of rectitude and in full possession of their own self-respect, the members of that meeting can withstand those efforts, and await "the sober second thought of the people."

They charge you with wishing to produce a schism in the Democratic party, but your triumphant answer to that is found in the resolution you unanimously adopted in the following words:

Resolved, That we as Democrats pledge our earnest and active support to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention now in session at the Opera House in this city; provided these nominees be *Democrats*, nominated on a *Democratic platform*.

This resolution declares the true faith, and the fact that there were but few of the faithful to announce it cannot make it less the true docrine of our political church.

These truths will, I prophesy, reach the hearts of the people, or rather burst from them before November.

The sapient heretics who met in the Baltimore Convention may struggle to

ESTABLISH THEIR BLASTING HERESIES,

but their struggles will be like those of a strong man in a deep morass; every effort to rescue himself puts him further in, until exhausted in strength he sinks to be no more seen.

Since the days of the Congressional caucus system, the convention system has been established by all parties in order to sustain their political principles by voting men to power who were of the same party and professed the same principles.

The decision of such a convention, properly called and organized, and free from all fraudulent combinations, has always received enthusiastic support. They *declared* what had been and were the principles of the party, and elected men from their own ranks to carry them out. The people rarely criticised the nomination.

This was the course always of the Democratic party. If the nominees were tried Democrats, the people yielded their personal preferences (if indeed they had any) and sacrificed their prejudices on the altar of patriotism.

But now if the Democratic Convention, sent to declare Democratic principles and to

NOMINATE DEMOCRATIC MEN,

shall reverse this old order of things; shall import the platform—rotten as they must surely know it to be, and shall nominate to carry out that platform of our worst and bitterest enemies, is the Democratic party bound to submit to this double outrage? The advocates of the Baltimore Convention claim that our party is bound to vote for their nominees, no matter who they were.

Indeed, the nomination of Horace Greeley would indicate that such was the opinion of the members of that convention themselves.

Had the nominees been Ben. Butler, Grant, Wilson, Greeley, or the negro Fred. Douglass, they claim that good and true party men are bound by the strongest considerations of honor and honesty to stand by their action.

We must surrender the thoughts of our minds and think like them in all cases; we must smother the feelings of our hearts and have no feeling at all, and submit without a murmer to their dictation. Upon their avowed principles the negro

DOUGLASS MIGHT HAVE BEEN NOMINATED

as properly as Horace Greeley, and had he been nominated by the two-thirds rule it would no doubt been declared unanimous, though of course with some little reluctance on the part of the minority, who would probably come out afterward in letters and speeches to persuade the masses that they were honorably bound to do likewise.

If conventions have the power which is claimed for this one, then it is the most despotic power on God's earth, and the true and faithful Democrats have to enter into another contest besides those with Greeley and Grant, and thrash this tyrant of our minds and hearts into its proper sphere and make it give security for good behavior hereafter.

For myself, I declare most solemnly that all the conventions that could be packed

BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PANDEMONIUM

(and I hope they are wide apart) could not cause or induce me to vote for Horace Greeley for any place whatever. Under no condition of things which my mind's eye can observe as likely to happen could I be induced to do an act so degrading.

I am sure you would not, nor would those who met in council with you in Baltimore, and I sincerely trust and hope that millions will act with us before and at the November Presidential election.

Even those Democrats who have placed their party in this horrible dilemma by their unexampled and monstrous desertion I would beseech to shrink back from their idol—the veiled prophet of Chappaqua—who, like the veiled prophet of Khorassan, may sneeringly think and say:

> "There, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star;
> Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are;
> Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill
> Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still!"

But, say these very wise men, "we recommend to the party the *least of evils*." In answer to that we say you were not sent to Baltimore to present a choice of evils, but a positive good. But again, "an half a loaf is better than no bread." I doubt that, if it is

POISONED BY GREELEYISM.

We Democrats who are not so *very hungry* (as Gov. Wise says), and can control our appetites somewhat, will wait awhile rather than eat the filthy lump you offer us—if, indeed, we had not rather starve. Moreover we are well informed that a bakery will be opened in Louisville on the third of September next, which will send forth good, wholesome bread that will stick by the ribs and cheer the hearts of the people.

But how, gentlemen, did you find out that Horace Greeley is the least of evils, and if you do, upon what principles of political justice do you ask us to accept this undoubted evil and wickedness? A set of very wise practical men set in judgment on what they concede to be two big villains, and decide, *ex-cathedra*, that one is not *quite* so grand a rascal as the other, and therefore we must take him with all his admitted villanies upon him, for our *head steward*.

We poor benighted people down here think it would be evidence of great folly to engage the services of them. We will, like the philosophers of old, carry our lantern somewhat longer in search of an honest man. You would not so grossly have betrayed your trust if you had done the same thing.

But when you present the alternative of the least of evils, how do you know that many Democrats may not look upon Grant as a less evil than Greeley? This is a horrible idea you say, but it is the result of your own folly. Horace Greeley indorsed and praised every act of Grant's administration until a short time since, when he was prompted by the promise of corrupt, bargaining Democrats to transfer the party to him and secure to him if possible the prize of the Presidency.

If then he approved heretofore of all Grant has done, and there is no evidence of his disapproval of anything until the *Democratic bid* for him, what is it that commends—no, not commends—but what is it that causes you to tolerate this *evil* and ask us to do the same—what stronger evidence can we have of the present insincerity of a most consummate villain? But you have an amusing way of presenting Greeley's claim to the Democratic voters, based upon upon the stupid idea that he is undergoing a slight reformation, which I do not think will take with the people. Every act that Grant has been guilty of is arrayed before the country, and he is justly condemned, but for poor Horace Greeley, a name

"Benetted round with villains",

you gently and pathetically beg us to let by-gones be by-gones. You instance that the thief on the cross repented and was saved. That is most true; but had he died in his bed, with one-half the sins of Horace Greeley upon his soul, I believe he would have gone where Judas went.

The villainies and crimes of this man Greeley are too well known to be smothered up. They will not be by-gones, but stick in the memory with hooks of steel. You ask an utter impossibility when you ask us to forget and forgive them. I would not give the paring of my nails for a people who would thus act with their rulers or would-be rulers. They would be evidently on the

INCLINED PLANE TO A WILLING SLAVERY.

They seek a most inglorious repose. Their bodies may be free, but they will have lost that inestimable treasure, the spirit of liberty, such as sustained Bonnivard in the prison of Chillon, and such as caused many a Southern hero to brave death, and many more to endure its pangs with a noble resignation. But, speaking of the South, what shall we say of her? Has she ceased to grieve over the graves of her noble sons? Is she about to throw down the monuments which she designed to perpetuate their glory and fame? Is she about to drive the harrow over those once loved mounds and level them with the surrounding ignoble dirt, so as to get them out of her sight? She should do all these things before casting her vote for Horace Greeley. It is impossible to remember and love and honor these graves and their noble dust and let *by-gones be by-gones* with Horace Greeley. He was the chief gross slanderer and insulter of the Southern people.

Sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he was

CONTINUALLY ADDING PERJURY

to his other crimes by assailing and prompting others to assail their long established constitutional rights. He indorsed the villainous sentiments and threatened outrages of the Helper book, and found them so agreeable to his humane spirit that he abridged it for circulation as a political campaign document. He endorsed that horse thief and murderer, John Brown—taught that he was a martyr. Let no one doubt (says this lately discovered Saint) "that history will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown." No doubt in his first message, if elected, he will recommend that a monument be erected to his memory on the spot where his gallows stood.

When the South, unable to live in the Union any longer in peace and with the preservation of their established rights, threatened to secede, who was more prompt to give them the advice that they had a perfect right to do so, and who rejoiced more than he to part from them, being unwilling to live in the same Union with such a corrupt and worn out race as he describes her people? But when they did go, who was there in the turbulent North or West more prompt to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" against them than Horace Greeley? He soon discovered that those who had the perfect right to secede were *rebellious traitors* for doing so. Who more merciful (save the mark) to these same rebels than

THIS HONEST SAINT GREELEY?

Just listen to these specimens of his angelic sentiments, *not* spoken in anger, but deliberately written, printed and published:

"The worn out race (meaning the Southern people) must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—April 23, 1861.

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."—1861.

"The people will not excuse them (meaning our rulers) for hesitation, timidity, blundering, nor especially for doing or not doing anything through fear of hurting or despoiling or *even exterminating Southern traitors*."—September, 1862.

These are a few of the precious excerpts from the writings of Horace Greeley. They remind us of some of the thrilling scenes in

THE HISTORY OF ALARIC, THE GOTH,

and show beyond a doubt how much he deserves the character of an honest and merciful man, which is claimed for him. Insult, robbery, perjury, cruelty and murder, either directly or as an abettor, are all upon his skirts. It will be a degradation never to be wiped out should the Democratic masses anywhere, and especially in the South, vote to advance to place and power such an infamous and abandoned wretch.

In the dilemma in which the Democratic party is placed by the perfidy of the Baltimore Convention, your *little* meeting was a God-send. It threw out suggestions which will rally all true men, and what was more important, fixed the time place for their rallying. Let us act with energy, and have delegates assembled at Louisville on the third of September. Our convention may be considered informal, inasmuch as the *old formalities* have seceded; but if we put forth good names worthy of the confidence of the people, the votes they will give will be quite formal enough, and I hope enough of them too to rescue our party from the corruption of Greeleyism and our country generally from the incubus of Radicalism. Truly yours,

BENJ. G. HARRIS.

STILL THEY COME.

Another Distinguished Democrat Repudiates Greeley and Declares for Grant.

Hon. Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, Democratic United States Senator from that State from 1857 to 1863, has declared his intention to support Grant and Wilson. Mr. Rice takes this ground not as a politician, but *purely as a business matter*. He declares that he has no confidence in Mr. Greeley's financial ability; that the attempt to carry out Greeley's crazy theory of a violent resumption of specie payment would be utterly disastrous to the material interests of the country, and that, if only to protect his own property and business, he was constrained to oppose Greeley's election. On the contrary, Grant's administration of the finances has been wise, safe and successful, and the country demands that the same policy be conducted another term. In these views ex-Senator Rice represents the convictions and determination of nearly all the solid business men of the country, whether Democrats or Republicans.

A Democratic Missouri Judge Comes Out for Grant.

Judge Long, a life-long Democrat of standing and influence, at a recent flag-raising in Missouri, announced at length his determination not to vote for Greeley but to vote for Grant. The spirit of his remarks is indicated by the following passage: "Gentlemen, my opinion is that this new-policy party will be short-lived; that about the 5th of November next it will cease to exist, and then its requiem will be sung by the head of the house and the members of the family, to the tune of that good old song called 'Possum up the gum stump.'"

Continued Defection of the Connecticut Democracy.

The Democrats in Connecticut do not take to Greeley at all kindly. They are rapidly falling into line on the other side. In addition to the prominent men who already have deserted the coalition ticket are the following, reported in the New Haven *Journal*: "We learn that Christopher C. Brand, of Norwich, member of the Democratic State Committee, has delared for Grant, and that quite a number of the most prominent Democrats of that city, including Theodore F. Raymond, a heavy shipping merchant, ex-Mayor Carew, a partner of Gov. Buckingham in the rubber business, James M. Meach, cashier of the Norwich bank, Dr. Charles Osgood, wholesale druggist, have declared they will not vote for Greeley. We have good authority also for saying that the Hon. Abiel Converse, of New London, late Democratic candidate for Congress, is opposed to Greeley. These gentlemen are not ordinary men in the communities in which they live, but will carry large numbers with them. In addition to those above mentioned, we learn that Hon. Nathan Belcher, of New London, ex-member of Congress, and Julius T. Shepard, ex-Alderman of New London and long a prominent Democrat, are both against Greeley."

POLITICAL NOTES.

If ever a curse came home to roost, it is the willingness of the Greeley men to take "anything to beat Grant." Everywhere disgusted Democrats are writing to the papers in their various localities, repudiating the Baltimore ticket and declaring their resolution to do and take "anything to beat Greeley." The fundamental idea of the original proposition seemed very revolting to Carl Schurz at Cincinnati. It will probably be even more so in its present application.

The largest political gathering ever held in the eastern part of the State assembled at Scranton last Saturday night, on the occasion of the formation of a Grant and Wilson club. Richard S. Perry, the great labor reform champion, presided. Eloquent addresses were delivered by a number of speakers. Over 1,200 names were enrolled, and Gen. Phinney was elected President, with twelve Vice Presidents, one from each ward. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

The Charleston *News*, a Democratic paper, shows very clearly that in South Carolina it is to the Republican party that the people look for relief from carpet-bag rule and the plunderers it has developed. If the Democrats of the South generally would take the advice of Judge Orr of that State, and show unmistakably by supporting the Republican party that they were in earnest in asserting their willingness to forget and turn away from the past, they could, without any difficulty, rid themselves of the dishonest carpet-baggers among them. This article from the *News* is the best answer to the diatribes of the *Tribune* and the Democratic stumpers on Southern debts.

The Newburg *Journal* says the disaffected Democrats in Central New York will reach ten or fifteen per cent. of the party vote.

And still they come. Hon. Abraham Whiting, a prominent Michigan Democrat, writes to the Wyandotte (Mich.) *Enterprise* that he feels called upon, in view of the exigencies of the times, to support the Republican in preference to the Democratic nominations. His reasons for so doing are these: The financial condition of the country demands that the wise policy in regard to taxation and the payment of the National debt pursued during the past four years should be continued. A change in the administration of affairs, as intended by the Democratic Liberal movement, could not improve matters; and he fears it would make them worse. He says: "The record of Horace Greeley does not commend him to me. Despairing of a Democratic candidate in whom I can place confidence, I prefer to support Grant and Wilson in opposition to the mongrel combination that seeks to fill the public offices. If the views of the men who denounce the financial management of the last four years were carried out of the country would be ruined. In regard to the charge made against a majority of the men who have safely conducted us through a trying period in the history of this country I believe them to be infernal lies." That's explicit and to the point.

At the close of a careful and dispassionate comparison of the qualities of the Republican and Democratic candidates for President, the Boston *Congregationalist*, the leading religious journal of New England, has this striking observation: "Men who know Mr. Greeley know that should he now be elected President by Democratic votes, his past Republicanism will have no more influence over his future official action than the hen's nest in which it was surreptitiously incubated has over the grown gosling after it has taken to the water. If Mr. Greeley is elected the rebellion comes back again, and that old sham Democratic rule which brought upon this nation the horrible and blood-stained years which are not yet forgotten. And worse than that, Tammany will reign!"

Regarding the prophecy of Doolittle, that Greeley will carry Wisconsin, the Prairie du Chien *Courier* (Dem.) says: "Were we worth all his wealth, we would not hesitate a moment to stake it all that Greeley will not get an electoral vote in Wisconsin."

Hon. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, whose letter, denouncing Greeley, will be regarded as the first leading Democratic protest against the Baltimore indorsement of Greeley, is out in a second letter replying to criticism on his course, and giving reasons why he concludes to support President Grant, and vigorously. In brief, his argument—and it is well put—is that Mr. Greeley has been for a life-time a bitter partisan leader against the South and its policy, especially very bitter and vindictive, while Grant has been only the magnanimous citizen-soldier, simply following the line of duty, and moving steadily to its requirements. Mr. Clayton characterized his conduct to the South as generous and charitable, and closes a remarkable letter with the following words: "What a contrast! The one full of humanity and the milk of human kindness; the other, an execrable wretch, belching forth feelings and sentiments that should have disgraced him in the zenith of his cruelty. Others, under the lash of petty despotism, may feel dishonor at their selection in supporting Mr. Greeley. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the sacrifice, and no condemnation can influence me to make it."

Hon. George Becker, an old Democrat and leading lawyer of Central New York, has written a letter in which he says: "Those who deceive themselves into the belief that Greeley will be elected will find it to be a delusion. There is no inexorable necessity or emergency that calls for such a sacrifice. The great heart of this nation, whose pulsations are always right, and the more mature common sense of the people, will not permit it. This great Republic is marching along in the great highway of progress and reform—a great revolution has transpired within its borders, and history teaches that revolutions do not go backward—that they do not recede or retrograde."

The county elections occurred in Tennessee last Thursday. Returns from East Tennessee show decided Republican victories, with majorities of from 500 to 1,000. Chattanooga elected a full set of Republican officials. In Knoxville the same, with the exception of the District Attorney. The Republicans did likewise in Green county, Greenville, the home of Andy Johnson. There are large Republican gains in every county of East Tennessee, and many other parts of the State.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, who has been claimed for Greeley, has declared for Grant, and presided at the Grant and Wilson meeting at Ithica last week.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, August 6, 1872.

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District Republican Conference assembled here to-day and nominated David Mackey, of Clarion county, for Senator; Geo. W. Andrews, of Jefferson, and James E. Brown, of Armstrong, for Constitutional Delegates. W.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTER'S CAVE, GREENE COUNTY, August 3, 1872.—I have traveled the western part of Greene and find it all right for Grant and Wilson. But I find Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. The Democrats and Liberals cannot get over 1,500 in our county; they cannot run up to 1,800. R.

Hon. W. W. Ketcham and General Harry White, who were General Hartranft's principal competitors for the Gubernatorial nomination, will both positively be present and speak at the ratification meeting in New Brighton on the 15th inst.

The Delaware county *American* is informed by a reliable gentlemen from Middletown township, in that county, that not one-third of the Democrats there will vote for Greeley, and several of them are against Buckalew. In other sections of the county the demoralization among Democrats is very general, and as the case now stands there be a great falling off in the vote of the party, while that of the Republicans will be the best ever given.

At Ridgway, on the 31st ult., the Republican conferees of the Nineteenth District nominated Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, for Congress by acclamation. It is confidently expected that he will carry the district by 500 majority.

The Warren *Ledger* (Democratic) is much excited over the fact that a liberal number of Democrats will vote for General Harrison Allen for Auditor General. It acknowledges that such is the case, and mournfully calls to them to come back and vote with the party.

The Reading (Berks county) *Dispatch* says: "So far there have come to public notice the name of only five or six reputable Republicans in this city who have declared for Greeley. These, in connection with a few others who have voted with the Democratic party during the last few years, and one who has never had a vote, have formed a Greeley and Brown club. These few Democratic recruits will be overwhelmed by the hundreds of Democrats who will go to the polls quietly and vote for Grant."

In responce to a call signed by over twelve hundred Republican voters, one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings that ever assembled in the northeastern part of the State met at Scranton, Luzerne county, last Saturday evening. The *Republican* says "never before has there been such a gathering on such short notice held in Scranton." A Grant and Wilson club was organized, and after a number of speeches by prominent citizens, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for Grant, Wilson and the whole ticket.

George H. Cutler, of Girard, has been nominated for State Senator, by the Republican conferees of the Erie and Warren district.

Absalom T. Davis, of Washington township, Erie county, who for nearly 40 years acted with the Democratic party, has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic county committee, giving his reasons for refusing to support Horace Greeley. He says: "The Democratic garty is dead. Its head-stone is at Cincinnati, its foot-stone at Baltimore; and on its grave sits that old political jackal, Horace Greeley, 'clasping hands across the bloody chasm' with those who destroyed it. Let those Democrats who desire to clasp hands with the weak-kneed Republicans and soreheads to beat Grant do so if they choose. I shall not wear either Greeley's white hat or white coat, and shall vote for Grant, Hartranft, Allen and the whole Republican ticket from President down to Path Master, and in conversing with my old Democratic neighbors on this subject, I find that many of them will do likewise."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Wheeling and Erie Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., August 6, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in the interest of the Wheeling and Erie Railroad, the object being to secure the road through this township by taxation. The general feeling was in favor of the movement, but nothing definite was accomplished. Other meetings will be held, when it is thought measures will be adopted which will secure the road.

No Duel Fought by Mosby.

WARRENTON, VA., August 6.—There has been no meeting between Col. Mosby and Dr. Withers, and a duel is not expected. It is exceedingly annoying to both gentlemen, as it is to their friends, that the irritable and sensational rumors have been published concerning them. Col. Mosby has gone to Jordan Springs, and Dr. Withers is attending to his business in Warrenton.

There are nine Polar expeditions in the field this summer, and if the great problem is not solved by some of them it might as well be given up as unsolvable and unprofitable.

Great Eastern Six Ten Show.

The dates of this monster exhibition have been changed to the 23d and 24th days of August, when the six tents will be spread, the first day in Allegheny and the second in Pittsburgh, and the double circus performance, grand menagerie and museum will be given twice each day—afternoon and night. Already the people are wild in anticipation of the advent of this largest of all great shows.

SAPOLIO is the only proper article to use for general house cleaning. As a paint cleaner it is simply perfect. All good grocers have it for sale. w

Important Notice.

On account of the increasing demand for my celebrated White River Flour, the *time for discounts* will be reduced to ten days from date of bill. Fifteen cents per barrel discount allowed on flour if paid in ten days from date of bill. This arrangement will enable me to fill all orders promptly and at the lowest rates. T. C. Jenkins.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Buckalew During the War.

He Presides at a Camp Meeting of Home Rebels.

What He Was Doing While the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania were Fighting for the Union.

In order that our readers may know that we do not misrepresent Mr. Buckalew, we quote from a book giving all the proceedings of the "Nob Mountain Camp Meeting," which was a three days' political camp meeting, called for the purpose of galvanizing into respectability the Fishing Creek Confederacy. The idea was original with Mr. Buckalew, and for three days, near the banks of the Fishing Creek, he and his compatriots glorified themselves, and the men cheered for Jeff Davis. We have heard the cheers inspired by this "liberal patriot," and seen the Copperhead badges worn by those, who, during the dark days, were inspired by his sublime teaching. At this very meeting they were *proudly* worn, and Mr. Buckalew, the presiding genius, asks that doubtful patriot, Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford, to introduce the victims of his treason, which he did in the following words, which we quote from the book revised and indorsed by Charles B. Buckalew.

FORT MIFFLIN PRISONERS.

Col. Victor E. Piolet came forward and said: "I am requested by Senator Buckalew to ask any of the gentlemen who were imprisoned in Fort Mifflin, and who are now present, to come forward and take seats upon the stand, so that we may see and have prominently before us the men who have been victims of the fanaticism and the persecution of the last year. [Applause.] It is peculiarly appropriate that they should take this position now, because the speech with which you will be entertained this morning is to have special reference to last year's expedition against the Democrats of old Columbia. Let those men who were imprisoned in Fort Mifflin come up here and show themselves."

In response to the invitation some thirty or more of those who were arrested last summer and then taken to Fort Mifflin came forward and took seats upon the platform. As they were recognized by the vast audience, they were repeatedly cheered. Among them were men venerable with years, many in the prime of manhood and others in the first blush of maturity. They occupied seats on the platform during the residue of the meeting.

The People's National Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 6, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following action was unanimously taken:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God, in His wisdom, to remove by death George Black, Esq., Vice President of this Bank, and a member of its Board of Directors ever since its organization,

Be it resolved, That the Board has heard of his death with the deepest sorrow, and in placing a record of it on their minutes, would take occasion, as fellow directors and personal friends of the deceased, to express their deep sense of the loss this bank, as well as his friends and the community, has sustained, and their high appreciation of his character as an exceptionably able, efficient, intelligent and thorough man of business, who, by his enterprise, untiring industry, and systematic energetic prosecution of of his legitimate business pursuits, was enabled to rise from a comparatively humble beginning, to occupy an enviable position in the front ranks of successful business men, and while giving liberally to charitable objects and institutions, not only to accumulate an ample estate, but to establish for himself at the same time a highly honorable and enduring reputation.

Resolved, That we tender to his aged mother and his widow and family, our sincerest sympathies in this distressing visitation.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Board, and and a copy handed to the family of the deceased.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL REA, President.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his wisdom, has removed from us our President, George W. Black, a kind friend and efficient officer, thereby, depriving us of one, in whose counsels we have been accustomed to repose the most implicit confidence. Therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will of "Him who doeth all things well," we cannot be but painfully effected with a sense of our loss in the removal of our very worthy President, who always took a deep interest in the welfare of our Company—"The Pittsburgh Insurance Company," and as an officer had no superior.

Resolved, That we bear affectionate testimony to the wisdom, upright dealings and social qualities of our departed President, and that we shall ever cherish pleasant and grateful remembrances of our esteemed companion and friend.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bosom companion, relatives and friends of deceased in this, the time of their affliction, and express the hope that the richest blessings of a covenant-keeping God may descend and rest on them, and they may be able not only to say but to feel, "Father, Thy will be done."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, entered in full on the minute-book of the company, and published in the daily papers of the city.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Company attend the funeral of our esteemed friend in a body.

JOHN SCOTT, Chairman.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

AT A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh, called by the President to take into consideration the death of our late fellow member, George Black, and to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings thereupon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard of the decease of Mr. Black, a member of this Board, with feelings of the deepest sorrow.

Resolved, That the death of Mr. Black, is, to this Bank, of peculiar loss in view of his having been so long identified with its interests.

Resolved, That by this death not only has society lost one of its most worthy and valued citizens, and its mercantile interests one who has ever been regarded among the highest for strict integrity as well as enterprise, but especially have our manufacturers been deprived of a companion who was always among the foremost in promoting measures to further and secure, not only their interests directly, but also thereby accomplishing the future growth and prosperity of our city and neighborhood.

Resolved, That whilst we greatly deplore this calamity for the community generally, we would recognize the hand of an all-wise and good Providence, and submit thereto with proper reverence.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family our earnest sympathy in their great sorrow.

MR. ——, the gentlemanly agent of the world renowned Duryeas' Starch, is in town again. These gentlemen are making a vigorous effort to carry the trade in this section, and if there is any virtue in good goods, they certainly cannot fail. They also have an array of medals, diplomas, and other testimonials from all the grand international exhibitions, as well as from State fairs, agricultural societies, etc., which would prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the superiority of their goods. We say to the good people of Pittsburgh, give them a welcome.

On Visiting Our Friends

In the suburbs recently our attention was called to the fact that the Cunningham & Bradley New Counter Balance Sash Adjuster and Lock had been introduced, substituting other improvements. We scrutinized the adjuster closely, and after becoming familiar with its many different movements became convinced that in a short time its utility will supersede all others now in the market. They keep it at 73 Grant street.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A GENERAL Agent for Pennsylvania. He must be a man of undoubted ability and integrity, and one who can travel into all parts of the State and devote his entire time to the work assigned him. Address E. NORRIS, through the Postoffice.

WANTED—1,000 AGENTS—AT ONCE to engage in our new business; $5 to $10 per day sure. Boys and Girls earn nearly as much as Men. Valuable Samples to commence work and full particulars sent by mail free. All wanting genteel, pleasant paying and permanent employment should write for samples at once, inclosing 10 cents for postage. WASHINGTON & COMPANY, Millerstown, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF PERRY SULLIVAN will address R. SERPELL, Pile's Falls, Pa., he will hear of something to his advantage.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Board, a furnished Room. Inquire at 154 Second avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—MOULDING MACHINE—A Second-hand Moulding Machine. Must be in good order. Address Box 1,475, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HUSKS—50 TONS PREPARED Husks, for which highest market price will be paid. NICHOLSON, THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL News Depot, on line of some Railroad. Address for three days, N. L. R., this office.

WANTED—TANNERS—TWO GOOD practical Tanners for yard work. Married men preferred. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—COOK—A FIRST-CLASS Cook, Man or Woman, who understands Cooking for Hotel or Restaurant. Address, giving reference, B. Box 97, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.

WANTED—ROOM—COMFORTABLE furnished Room by a young man in a private family, in Allegheny. Address stating terms, immediately, W. K., Commercial office.

WANTED—MATRON—A THOROUGHLY competent Woman to take charge of a Protestant Institution. Apply at No. 16 Union avenue, Allegheny. MWF

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO KNOW that N. LITTLE, of Wheeling, W. Va., will deliver by express C. O. D., the best Tips for $15 50; best Stogies $10 50.

WANTED—BAKER—ONE FIRST-CLASS Baker; one who understands all kinds of Baking. To such a one steady employment, &c., will be given. Address, giving reference, B, Box 97, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY AN EASTERN House, a Salesman in the Wholesale Grocery Business, with a well established trade in Lawrence and Butler counties—to sell not less than $100,000 per annum. Must have the highest recommendations. Address X, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, LOCATED in a rapidly growing town in Western Pennsylvania, now doing a profitable business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Will sell at invoice price. Stock and fixtures will foot up $2,500. Terms, one-half cash, balance approved paper at six and twelve months. This is certainly a fine opportunity for any one desiring to invest in the Retail Drug Trade. Address Box A, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN SUBMERGED Force Pumps; best, cheapest and most reliable. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Dry Goods Store, decidedly the best location in town. Address J. WM. GIBBONS, Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Judson Governors, Registers, Guage Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE—BOILERS—TWO 15 INCH flues, 24 feet long, 40 inches diameter, in use two years, Loyd & Black's best iron, built by Thorn, with Fixtures complete, now in use in our mill. ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 and 244 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE IRON-CLAD Building, 24 by 100 feet, three stories high, at No. 956 Penn street. Also, Lease of Ground 24 feet by 200, extending from Penn avenue to Liberty street. Lease on ground expires April 1st, 1877. Inquire of JAMES T. WRAY, 66 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED at No. 150 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lot 20x110. House contains 11 Rooms and Basement, Washhouse, Bathroom, Water Closet, Hot and Cold Water, Furnace, Coal Vaults, Marble Mantels and all modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN M. KENNEDY, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 143 Liberty street, 20 feet wide by 70 feet deep. Possession given August 15th. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

FOR RENT—THAT FINE NEW FOUR story iron front Warehouse, No. 253 Liberty street, well lighted from roof to cellar, conveniently arranged for Wholesale Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Hardware, or any wholesale business. Has Patent Elevator, Sky Light and good dry and well lighted Cellar. Inquire of GEO. S. HEAD, at Second National Bank.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ CENTRAL BANK—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, August 6, 1872, at the Banking House, No. 35 Fifth avenue, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1872.

☞ PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, August 20th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1872.

NOTICES.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, August 1, 1872.

The Coupons and Registered Interest, due August 15th, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

☞ GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, IN Diamond Square, ALLEGHENY CITY,

Thursday Evening, Aug. 8th, at 7 O'Clk

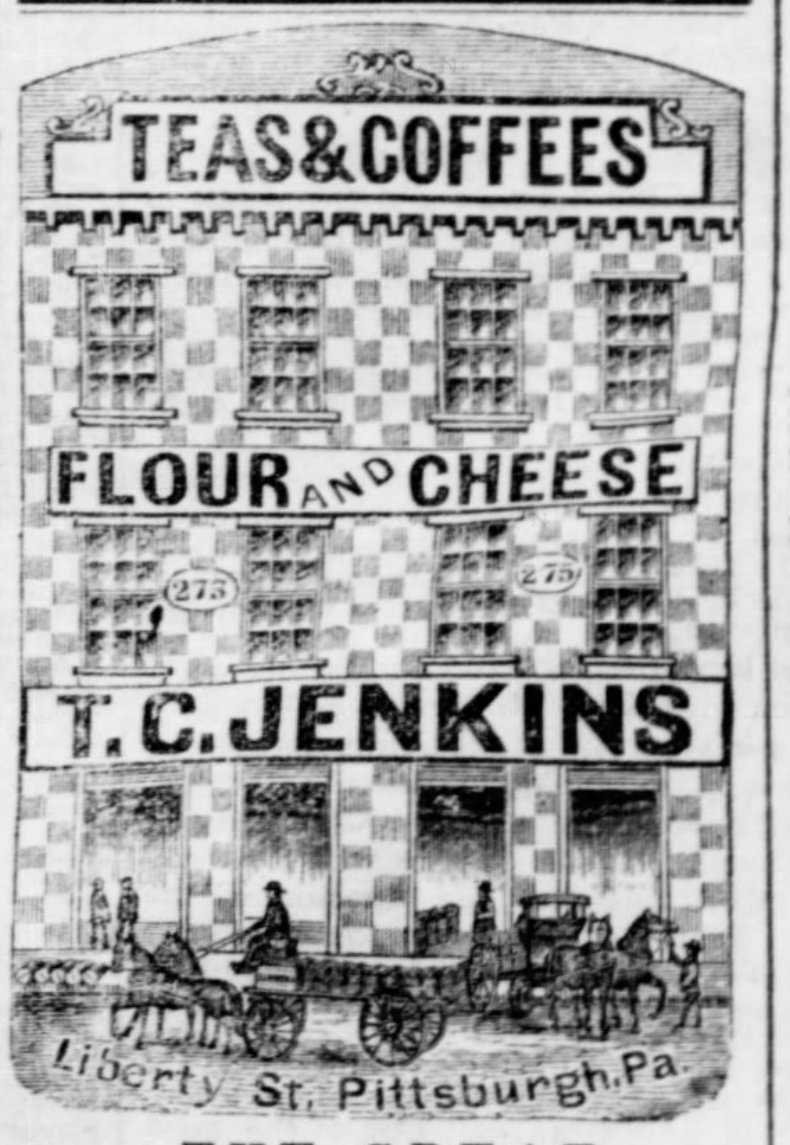
Hon. P. C. SHANNON,

J. W. F. WHITE, Esq.,

And others will deliver the Addresses.

E. A. MONTOOTH, Chairman Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

THO. MACCONNELL, JR., Secretary.



THE GREAT FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour

Important Change From This Date.

No Discount Allowed on Flour Unless Payments are made within Ten Days from Date of Bill.

PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Assessment for Grading, Paving and Curbing of Winebiddle Street from Penn Avenue to Pearl Street,

Under the provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act will be ready for examination and can be seen at my residence, on Penn avenue, from the 19TH DAY OF AUGUST until the 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, for the correction of errors, after which time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

B. LEOFFLER.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES.

LADIES' SCARFS, in Bias Silk, all shades and tints.

BRUSSELS NETT SCARFS.

CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS.

Fine Taffeta and Gros Grain RIBBONS, all numbers and shades.

Plain and Plaid SASH RIBBONS, real bargains.

LEATHER BELTS, Plain and with Satchel attached.

Large and small SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, at Lowest Prices.

FINE PORTMONNAIES.

Fine Silk and Fancy JAPANESE FANS, in great variety.

JET AND BEAD PINS, ORNAMENTS and SLIDES.

Ladies' and Misses' STRAW HATS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

LADIES' LAWN SUITS Below Cost.

FANCY TIPS AND WINGS.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Lisle and Doe Skin TRAVELING GLOVES.

Assortment Complete in Every Department, at

HORNE & CO'S.

RETAIL.

CLOSING OUT

Summer Goods

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL GOODS.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street. MWF

New Tea Store,

No. 44 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

DUTY OFF TEA.

A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to Each Customer.

THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

(Established in New York 1869)

HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH HOUSE AT No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best and freshest importations of

New Crop Teas,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at the

Lowest Importers' Prices,

And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will

RETAIL OUR GOODS

To consumers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

New Goods added to stock daily.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Young Hyson, 50, 70, 90; best $1 15.
Imperial, 70, 90; best $1 15.
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Japan, 70, 90; best $1 00.
Oolong, 50, 70, 80; best 90.
Mixed, 50, 70, 80; best 90.
English Breakfast, 70, 90; best $1 00.
Thea Nectar, 80.

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Granulated Old Java, 33c.
Roasted Coffee, 28c and 33c.
Green Coffee, 25c and 28c.

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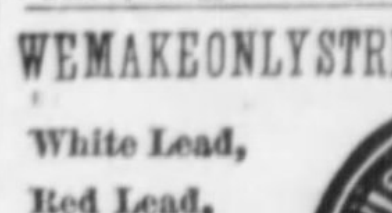

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

BUCKALEW'S record proves him a pro-rebel Democrat of the most ultra class, and Republicans are asked to make him Governor of the State he so basely betrayed in the hour of danger.

BUCKALEW'S record is before the world. We challenge his supporters to show a single vote, or produce a single sentence of his, that was calculated to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion.

THE speech of the Hon. HENRY WILSON, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, published to-day, will command attention for its clearness and vigor. It is one of the most effective speeches yet of the campaign.

BUCKALEW dare not deny that he counseled with rebel emissaries in Canada, in 1863-64, when he was serving as a Senator in the National Legislature; and HOLCOMBE, the Confederate emissary, in reporting the result of the interview, declared that it was by cultivating and strengthening such Northern men as BUCKALEW that the rebellion could hope to succeed!

THE interest of the Confederates here in the North Carolina election has suddenly diminished, and the display of roosters has ceased altogether. To Republicans the result is just that incentive they everywhere needed, and in this respect it will do good. It furthermore proves beyond dispute that all, or nearly all, of those who gave their adhesion to the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy are supporting GREELEY now. This fact is too important to be treated lightly, because it betrays a purpose antagonistic to the principles which triumphed with our arms at Appomattox. In this way has the North Carolina election shed a flood of light on the Presidential struggle, and made plain the way of all who stood by the Republic in the great struggle.

ONE of the most significant features of the present campaign is the remarkable unanimity of the sentiment which pervades the religious press in regard to the political crisis. A distinguished publicist, for many years connected with one of the leading religious journals of the country, states that of the whole number of Protestant religious papers published there are less than a dozen that do not heartily support the Republican party and its candidates. This is a significant fact. That portion of the press is a great power in the land, and the influence it exerts cannot but make itself very strongly felt. What is the reason why the sanctuary and the school house should thus be arrayed as a unit against GREELEY? Perhaps the *Tribune* can tell.

IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of the first dispatches from North Carolina, which gave the State to the Confederate party by a majority of eight to ten thousand, the Democratic press broke out into an anthem of thanksgiving over the supposed victory, on account of the tremendous "moral effect" it would have on other States. And if their efforts had been crowned with the success they were led to believe had been achieved, they would have had the right to rejoice and take courage. For there is no no doubt that a second victory is sometimes quite as much the result of the moral weight of a first one as of the actual test of arms itself. To secure this prestige of triumph was the reason of all the desperate exertions put forth by the Confederate party in North Carolina. Having failed, the "moral effect" is on the other side. Still the matter is instinct with valuable suggestions, and it is to be hoped they may be properly heeded and improved.

ACCESSIONS to the Republican party are reported from all parts of the State—notably in the towns and villages of the interior. The farmers and merchants of the rural districts, quiet and thoughtful men, who hold their way in politics as they do in the business concerns of life, hardly ever making a step until they feel the ground safe beneath their feet, and always in the habit of getting to the bottom of a question before they commit themselves either for or against it, are coming out against BUCKALEW and for HARTRANFT every day—Republicans for HARTRANFT, because patient investigation has shown the utter groundlessness of the charges so freely alleged against him, and Democrats against BUCKALEW, because his record shows him to be unworthy of the highest honors they can bestow. In this campaign the worst cause had the best start, but from present indications it will be terribly distanced in the final outcome. Let the present encouraging prospects lead to redoubled efforts on the part of our friends to make the victory overwhelmingly decisive.

IT is really wonderful—and in another sense not wonderful at all, but perfectly natural—how the old Confederate leaders come up to GREELEY'S support. We have seen HOLCOMBE springing to his feet to defend GREELEY as the most fit living man for the South; and now the notorious FOOTE, commonly known as "Hangman" FOOTE, of Tennessee, raises his voice in the same key. FOOTE is fully persuaded that GREELEY as President would do more "to restore our country to its former prosperity and happiness, to revive our pristine glories as a people, and place the public liberties completely beyond the reach of all that now surround them with peril," than any man that could be named. It is not difficult to make out what all this means. Those who now express this opinion of GREELEY were awhile ago equally confident that Gen. LEE was just the man to "place the public liberties completely beyond the reach of all that now surround them with peril." LEE made some progress at this business, but met with unexpected obstacles at Gettysburg, and finally gave up at Appomattox. FOOTE'S views concerning GREELEY'S eminent fitness, are shared in by the Confederate leaders generally, who, with startling unanimity, in the language of HOLCOMBE, accord to GREELEY "the homage of their first choice." Every man of them, if permitted to take part in the October election in Pennsylvania, would, with equal warmth, accord their "homage" to CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

SPEAKER BLAINE AND SENATOR SUMNER.

The word "squirm" is not a very elegant one, but it is at least forcible and expressive, and at all events is the only term which fitly describes the effect of Speaker BLAINE'S letter to Senator SUMNER on that personage and his allies. One of the ablest and most veracious of these latter—the Springfield *Republican*—endeavors to break the force of Mr. BLAINE'S statement that the Senator had placed himself en rapport with JEFF. DAVIS, by saying that that arch-traitor "has hitherto maintained a strict and, under the circumstances, very becoming reticence on national politics;" whereas it is notorious that on several occasions last year—notably about the time of GREELEY'S visit to Texas—he delivered addresses on the political situation, in which he urged his Southern friends to keep alive their faith in the ultimate triumph of the "Lost Cause," and pointed out the way in which this triumph was to be achieved—namely, by waiting patiently until a new formation of parties took place, and then by rallying to the support of the candidate whose election should give most promise of enabling them to secure in the Union what they lost by going out of it. We do not charge that JEFF. DAVIS had GREELEY in his mind's eye at that time, but we do say that if he had, his description of the candidate and the opportunity could, by no possibility, have been more true. SUMNER may try to shield himself by saying that no one knows how DAVIS will vote, and the *Republican* may compliment him for his "becoming reticence." The answer to the one is, that the great criminal would be foolish to take his case out of the hands of those who are working so zealously for him; and to the other, that the time for casting his vote has not yet come. Speaker BLAINE referred to the moral accord between SUMNER and DAVIS. That certainly exists.

NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The success of the Republican State ticket in North Carolina was not essential to the election of the Presidential ticket in November; but so far as Pennsylvania is concerned the weight of all experience, if we lose the State in October, is against carrying it a month later. The time has come for organized, systematic, persistent work, from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. For, apart from the imperative necessity of averting the national calamity of GREELEY'S election, the elevation of BUCKALEW to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania would of itself be an evil almost if not quite as deplorable. There is overwhelming official evidence, furnished by the highest Democratic authority, to show that General HARTRANFT'S whole course as Auditor General was in the highest degree honorable and creditable to him, alike as a man and an officer of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, his opponent stands convicted of being a sympathizer with and steadfast supporter of the rebellion, and of stubbornly opposing every measure, whether military or political, for suppressing treason, conquering the rebellion and vindicating the integrity and perpetuity of the Republic. While Gen. HARTRANFT was at the front, risking his life in the cause of his country, BUCKALEW, both as private citizen and public officer, was invariably found rendering aid and comfort to its enemies. These are the two men between whom the honest and intelligent voters of the great Keystone State of the Union are called upon to choose. The conduct and character of the Republican candidate reflect luster upon his whole career; while the history of the Democratic nominee, as shown from his published and uncontradicted record, is one to make patriots blush for shame. Hardly any public man has been so villified as Gen. HARTRANFT. Hardly any public man of his time has so persistently set his face against the onward march and movement of liberty and humanity as Senator BUCKALEW in connection with the war. The election of the one would be the recognition of eminent services in the field, and the vindication of outraged honesty and integrity—of the other, the reward of bitter disloyalty and crafty treason. Men of Pennsylvania, choose well!

THE OLD STORY.

Commenting on the death of JUAREZ, before any report of the apparent political results of the event had been received, the COMMERCIAL expressed the opinion that its most probable outcome would be a continuation of the civil war and an extension of the reign of anarchy in the Mexican republic. The prognostication seemed flatly falsified by the next telegraphic dispatches. It was confidently announced that LERDO DI TEJADA, President of the Supreme Court, and as such JUAREZ'S constitutional successor *ad interim* in office, had been quietly and cheerfully recognized by some of the insurgent chiefs and would be recognized by all of them, and that unmistakable signs promised the entire cessation of armed opposition to the new government. Among a people truly patriotic and intelligent these happy consequences of the death of JUAREZ were precisely such as might have been expected. But, though there are many Mexicans both intelligent and patriotic, intelligence and patriotism are not elements which may be safely or certainly made the foundation of conjecture or calculation in an attempt to forecast the conduct of the people and the course of events in our sister commonwealth. To most persons at all conversant with its history the reported peaceful succession of the constitutional President was rather surprising; while, on the other hand, it is not at all surprising to learn that it was all a mistake. The latest news is that Generals TREVINO and QUIROGA still remain at the head of large revolutionary forces, and are rapidly extending their operations for the overthrow of JUAREZ'S successor and in favor of General PORFIRIO DIAZ; that the insurgents are levying forced contributions from the people in all directions, and are plundering travelers without scruple or modesty. In fact, these energetic proceedings of the insurgent chiefs are intended to give emphasis to their rejection of the offer of amnesty made to them as one of the first acts of the new government.

Readers will remember that, during the canvass which resulted in the last election of JUAREZ, there were three parties striving for the possession of power, namely: the adherents of the actual incumbent, the adherents of PORFIRIO DIAZ and the adherents of LERDO DI TEJADA. There can be no doubt that a considerable majority of the people were hostile to the President and favorable to the election of one or the other of his opponents. Indeed, the unpopularity of JUAREZ was so evident that many of his most devoted friends, and even members of his family, earnestly dissuaded him from seeking re-election. But he was resolved, if possible, to die in the Presidential office, if he did not hope to transmit it as a personal possession to a successor. And if his enemies tell the truth, his re-election was effected by use of the army and the treasury as unsparing and unscrupulous as was ever seen in a republic. In the revolt which followed the election only the supporters of General PORFIRIO DIAZ were active, who largely belonged to the turbulent, ill to do and ignorant classes of the population; while LERDO DI TEJADA and his followers, to a great extent well to do, intelligent people, stood neutral. If the adherents of DIAZ and those of LERDO had combined their forces against JUAREZ, it is said that the rebellion would, without doubt, have succeeded. But having only DIAZ and his friends to contend against, JUAREZ gradually exhausted their strength, and had almost reduced the rebellion to insignificance when death overtook him.

The exceeding prudence of LERDO DI TEJADA and his friends, in keeping aloof from the struggle of General DIAZ and his friends with the JUAREZ government, seems to have inspired the hope that on the death of the obnoxious President the insurgents would readily recognize LERDO DI TEJADA as his successor. It would be his duty to summon the Congress to assemble for the appointment of a day for the election of a President by the people. It appears, however, that the supporters of General DIAZ are unwilling to wait for so dilatory a process, or they are determined he shall be President at any rate, with or without the consent of the people. Of course the movement is neither more nor less than the revival of the good old times in Mexico, when three or four Generals, each of them having about equal claims to supremacy in virtue of his services and character, hurled *pronunciamentos* at one another's heads, and fought with each other or ran away, as circumstances rendered expedient. Anarchy for many months now prevalent in parts of the republic may be expected to reign in all its borders, while in consequence of the clamors, petitions and remonstrances of foreign residents, the old discussion of the subject of intervention will be renewed in Europe. To Americans also the prospect of prolonged anarchy in Mexico is full of interest. The condition of affairs on the Texan boundary has long been most unsatisfactory. Lately it has become steadily worse, and no improvement can be reasonably hoped for, if the late Mexican news means what it seems to mean.

GRANT IN EUROPE.

Mr. HEINRICH BOERNSTEIN, a German gentleman of high character, who is believed to exert much influence among his compatriots of the West, and who is now absent in Europe, makes interesting reference to American politics in a letter to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. His letter is dated Vienna, July 12, the day after he had heard by telegraph of the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN at Baltimore. "Every vote given for GRANT and WILSON," says Mr. BOERNSTEIN, "secures the stability of the powerful Republican party, which in the comparatively short period of ten years has carried triumphantly through the greatest social revolution of modern times, and has rescued the Union from dissolution. This party is still susceptible of culture and reform, while the Democratic party is incorrigible." Mr. B. then expresses the opinion that if it fails in this last attempt to regain power, it will cease to exist, and that then will be the time, free and undisturbed by impure influences, to carry through the struggle for civil service reform and against corruption.

> "I therefore," he adds, "repeat my advice and say—vote all as one man for Grant and Wilson, maintain the Republican party intact, and put to shame the wily plans of the old Democratic wire-pullers. I have no interest in the matter; I have nothing to expect from either Grant or Greeley, and however much I respect and honor *General* Grant as the man who, by his energy, tenacity and perseverance crushed the disgraceful rebellion, I am yet an unconditional opponent of *President* Grant; but the time to overthrow him is badly chosen, and if the attempt should succeed to set aside Grant for Greeley in November, then therewith the Union, our national credit and the free minded progressive development of the country would be deeply damaged, and only fresh material would be prepared for a second much more perilous and much more bloody civil war."

Having specified some of the President's faults and mistakes, and some of the abuses of his administration, Mr. BOERNSTEIN exclaims:

> "Why this sudden outcry against Grant, while his great and undeniable services to the country are at once utterly forgotten? Here in Europe people do not understand this proverbial "ingratitude of Republics,"—indeed, they go so far as to insinuate that foreign machinations play a part in the intrigues against Grant, and that even Russian gold has somewhat to do with them."

And Mr. BOERNSTEIN goes on to mention some circumstances which may well enough, in Germany, seem to warrant such suspicions, though we confess that the theory hardly rests on grounds sufficiently solid to command acceptance at our distance from the shadow of the Czar. The mere fact, however, that a suspicion of the kind is entertained in Europe, proves how incomprehensible appear there the absurd invectives of which the President is here the object.

SPEAKING ALOUD—GREELEY ORTHODOXY.

In Kentucky, Democratic orators speak aloud. Being in an assured majority, they fear nothing from telling plainly what the GREELEY movement means—what they intend, if they elect him. Nor do they seem to care what will be the effect elsewhere of thus speaking aloud. It is from Kentucky, therefore, that the country at large is deriving instruction touching what is involved in the GREELEY compact with the Confederates. For instance, at the GRATZ BROWN meeting at Frankfort Hon. JAMES B. BECK, the distinguished Democratic member of Congress, said, in the presence of BROWN, that "after Mr. GREELEY'S election nearly all the States will wheel into line with the new order of things, and soon the Democrats will have the control of both the Senate and the House. The House will be Democratic before the year is out." At New Liberty, at about the same time, Mr. BECK said: "He had accepted GREELEY *because* he had seen a *Democratic* victory growing out of it. And the *Democrats would see to it* that GREELEY would do no harm." At the same meeting Hon. THOMAS L. JONES, a former Democratic member of Congress from the Covington district, said to the Democrats assembled "that in voting for GREELEY *they would vote to keep the Democratic party together;* that this talk of disintegrating that great party was foolish. He was of opinion that GREELEY *would become, in fact, a Democratic President,* and *that the Democrats would elect a simon-pure Democrat for the next four years following him.* And in his administration the *Democrats would have control,* for they could not be expected to give way to the Liberal minority. GREELEY could not get along without the great men of the Democratic party; *he would have a Democratic Cabinet,* and *Democrats would represent the country abroad. At least half, if not two-thirds,* of the offices in the gift of the President would go to the Democrats."

These utterances are texts and sermons at the same time. They contain the sum total of GREELEY orthordoxy, according to the Confederate Fathers—the doctrine to be put into practice if the Confederate coalition succeeds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new life of Wickliffe is about to be published. The writer has unearthed several unpublished manuscripts of Wickliffe in the library of Vienna, and his work will throw new light on the relation of the great reformer with Huss and his co-workers.

The mineral resources of Texas are receiving greater attention, in view of the completion of the contemplated railroad facilities. Investigations show that the rocks contain characteristics belonging to the coal measures of Missouri and other Western States.

Mr. E. Whymper, the distinguished Alpine climber, has just had two canoes built for use in Greenland explorations. One of them is driven by a screw propeller at an average speed of three knots, and a maximum speed of five and a quarter, weighs only eighty pounds, including her machinery, and affords good sleeping accommodations, though only fourteen feet long.

Until quite recently botanists regarded it as an established fact that leaves do not absorb either vapor from the surrounding atmosphere or water with which they are wetted, as, for example, when rained upon. Recent experiments, however, go to show, incontestably, that foliage does absorb liquid water when supply by the root fails or is arrested.

The last rat story is from Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the trap. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared, and was about stepping on the fatal spring when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail and dragged him off to his hole.

A new material is coming in use as a substitute for hair in the stuffing of saddles, etc., consisting of a mixture of flaxseed and tallow. The advantage of this substitute consists primarily in the fact that the mobility of the seeds, one upon the other, prevents the packing or setting in any particular place as often happens in saddles stuffed with hair.

The spirit of Captain Kidd seems to have come back in New York. Not a night passes without some case of piracy occurring among the vessels in the harbor.

The rate of upheaval of the Swedish coast is shown by a large block, ten feet high and fifteen feet broad, on the shore near Morup, which in 1816 was four feet above high water mark, as is proved by an inscription to that effect. During the past summer this block was 120 feet from the shore.

There is a panic in the spice market. Advices from Zanzibar are to the effect that the late terrible hurricane along the coast of Africa has injured the clove crop to such an extent that no supplies from that section can be expected for some time.

A company of wealthy English gentlemen have purchased an island in Lake Michigan and are fitting up grounds in lordly style, with race track, park, dwelling house, and barns for their blooded stock, now on the way from England.

Metallic roofs are rapidly coming into use as the best safeguards against lightning, as the roof instantly distributes the electric fluid over its surface, and by so doing prevents all danger.

The inconvenience of duplicated street names in Chicago has become so great as to cause the Board of Public Works to take the matter in hand in earnest.

There is an immense petrified palm tree in Colorado, the trunk of which has all turned to stone, hard and flinty as porphyry. Some of it looks like agate, finely veined and delicately tinted; other with opaline luster; some white as the driven snow, or with the polished surface of chalcedony.

The first salt well in Michigan was sunk just twelve years ago. Within that time the salt manufacture has grown to be one of the leading industries of the State. So much for protection.

A new variety of cotton, of remarkable productiveness, has been developed by cultivation. The squares and blooms grow in clusters, and very thick. A very large proportion of the bolls are double; that is, two bolls are produced from the same square. This tendency to doubling is exhibited throughout the plant, and stalk and limbs of many specimens seem to take on the same characteristic.

An unaccountable hole in the ground was recently discovered by a Missouri farmer. He dug to the bottom, seventeen feet, and found an aerolite of solid metal of a smooth surface, spheroidal in shape, and the size of a twelve pound cannon ball.

There is an increased desire this year on the part of summer pleasure-seekers to forego the dissipations of the crowded resorts, and many small parties of ladies and gentlemen are indulging in the healthful novelty of pedestrian tours in the mountains and woods.

There is an agricultural society in Iowa, called the "Patrons of Industry," which numbers over forty thousand members, exclusive of young widows and maids.

The inhabitants of a village in Virginia have manifested such a pugnacious spirit toward those of a neighboring village that the whole male population have been placed under bonds to keep the peace.

PERSONAL.

Saratoga rejoices in an unmarried English Lord. All the Flora McFlimseys are on the alert. White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, partly rejoices in the presence of the younger son of an English nobleman. Some of the guests do not relish the young blue-blood for the reason that he lounges about the promenade hall in a shooting jacket, and puffs his cigar smoke in the faces of the ladies.

Walt Whitman will soon visit England, where he will be the guest of Tennyson.

William Bradford, the American artist, has received a commission from Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lorne to paint for them several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic ocean.

It is a singular fact that though Longfellow's "Hiawatha" was published in 1369, the gifted poet never saw even a photograph of the "Laughing Water," which his poem immortalized, until late in December of that year.

The Greenville, Tennessee, scandal, which unpleasantly connected the names of Andrew Johnson and Mrs. Harold, causing the suicide of the latter, has got into the courts on a suit for libel, in which ten thousand dollars damages are claimed.

John G. Saxe is highly indignant at the slight which the Liberals and Democrats of Vermont offered him in refusing to nominate him for the Governorship of that State. He is confident, however, that a large number of Green Mountain boys will vote for him, as usual, this fall, on the same righteous principle that governs the advocates of General Jackson in Pike county.

A reporter of the New York *Herald* smuggled himself on board the special sleeping car assigned President Grant and family last week over the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and was booted off by the Superintendent the next morning.

Paris has a fresh sensation in the discovery of a new tragedian. M. Mounet-Sully graduated a few years ago at the Conservatory with the first prize for declamation. He then joined the company at the Odeon Theater, where he played inferior roles with poor success. One afternoon the director of the Theater Francais, always on the watch for fresh talent, was struck by M. Mounet-Sully's acting, and invited him to attach himself to the first theater in France, if not in the world. He accepted, and three weeks since made his debut in the character of *Orestes* in Racine's tragedy of "Andromaque," one of the most difficult parts in the whole range of dramas. His success was extraordinary. The critics of the Paris press, never charitable toward new actors, are almost unanimous in saluting him as the coming tragedian of France.

An old lady bathing at Long Branch, with her spectacles on but without her wig, was recently taken for Mr. Greeley, and drew a great crowd.

English papers announce the death of Mr. S. W. Fulton, for many years editor of the *United Service Monthly*, and author of "The Marvels of Science," "The Great Highway," "The Last Days of Jerusalem," and other works.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has come out in his own vindication with the following letter, which he sent to one of the contributors of the *Figaro*, and which has been published in that paper: "M. de St. Genest, in a remarkable article published in the *Figaro*, asserted that the Emperor's crime consisted in the declaration of war at the time when he ought to have known that France was not prepared to maintain it. It would be more just to say that the fault of the Emperor was to rely upon the accuracy the reports of the situation and of the possibility of assembling within a few days the various elements of which armies are composed."

The Questions Before the American People.

Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson

At Richmond, Indiana, August 3, 1872.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS; I am not unmindful of this place and of this presence. During the past thirty years we have passed through trying scenes, that have tested the manhood and the Christianity of our countrymen. In these many years through which the friends of freedom have struggled, in peace and in war, Wayne county has been a bright spot, and the fires of liberty have been kept burning here by faithful men and women. I come here to-day to speak to a people that have often listened to the voice of liberty, patriotism and duty. I come to speak in behalf of that great political organization that has saved the Republic of the United States and emancipated a race.

THE TALK OF BOLTERS.

Some tell us that the Republican party is dead, others tell us that it ought to die, while others tell us, who are turning their backs upon us, that they are as good Republicans as ever. Gentlemen, those who tell us that the party of patriotism and liberty in America are dead are simply dead themselves, to the voice of patriotism and liberty. [Cheers.] Those who tell us that the Republican party, with its great origin, its glorious history, its grand deeds, that gleam immortal, should die; that the Democratic party will again take the government of the country, the sooner they leave the Republican party the purer and better and stronger the Republican party will be. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good," "That's so."]

Those who are turning their backs upon us—who are leaving us—that tell us they are as good Republicans as ever, simply mean to deceive you and me and the American people—nothing more and nothing less. Every man, for ten years—in the terrible trials that we have passed through, that have tested us as no people were ever tested before—that ratted and left us, told us that; and as good men as ever told us that went into the ranks of the enemy. Andrew Johnson, a long time after he was stepping out from us, and was doing all he could, was as good a Republican as ever Mr. Doolittle and the Blairs—a large family—that left us because we could not leave our principles, but carried them out to their legitimate results, by lifting the black race that we had emancipated up from chattle hood to manhood—up to political rights—up to the platform of absolute equality in America: these men, who deserted us because we were trying to be good and true men, went from us, claiming to be as good Republicans as ever.

Still, gentlemen, we survived the treachery of Andrew Johnson—survived the ratting of a large class of men we had trusted; and, to-day, with all these desertions, the Republican party of the United States is three and a half millions strong, and is a great and powerful organization, ready to stand by its principles, or fall, if need be, by its principles.

LOOK TO INDIANA.

But, gentlemen, many of the eyes of our countrymen are turned, and are turning, to Indiana. We are not unmindful of the great fact that you, during the last seventeen years, have had many great struggles to maintain your power in Indiana. We know that the Democratic party has been, and is, strong in numbers; that she has been of capacity and character; that it has had men of ability to lead, direct and control its action. But, gentlemen, the fidelity, the ability of the Republicans of Indiana have been recognized during these struggles, and are recognized to-day; and the Republicans of the whole Union turn with hope and confidence to you men of Indiana to win a glorious victory for our cause in October next. ["We'll do it."]

WHAT REPUBLICANS HAVE ACHIEVED.

Gentlemen, standing here to-day, in this presence, among these liberty-loving, patriotic men and women of Wayne county, I want to call your attention for a few moments to what we have struggled for in the past.

Nearly forty years ago, when the slave power dominated the country—when the dark shadow of human slavery fell upon us all here in the North—there arose a body of conscientious men and women who proclaimed the doctrine that emancipation was the duty of the master and the right of the slave; they proclaimed it to be a duty to let the oppressed go free. Rewards were offered—they were denounced, mobbed—violence prevaded the land. Yet these faithful ones maintained with fidelity, against all odds, the sublime creed of human liberty. The struggle, commencing forty years ago against the assumptions and dominations of the slave power, went on from one step to another—the slave power went right on to the conquest of the country—promises were broken, without regard to constitutions or laws of the human race. The work went on till the people, in their majesty, in 1860, went to the ballot-box and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. [Cheers.] Then came a great trial; that trial was whether we should do battle for the principles of eternal right, and maintain the cause of liberty, or surrender; whether we would be true to our principles or false. We stood firm—stood by the sacred cause—and then the slave power plunged the country into a godless rebellion.

Then came another trial, testing the manhood, the courage, the sublime fidelity of the lovers of liberty in the country. We met that test as we had met every other test—trusting in God, trusting in the people—willing to stand or fall by our principles Through four years of blood we maintained those principles; we broke down the rebellion, restored a broken Union, and vindicated the authority and power of the nation. In that struggle Indiana played a glorious part in the field, and her voice in the councils of the nation had great and deserved influence. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, measured by the high standard of fidelity to country, of patriotism, the great political party to which we belong to-day was as true to the country in war as it had been in peace—true to the country every time, and on all occasions.

Not only true to country, but the Republican party was true to liberty. It struck the fetters from the bondman, and elevated four and a half millions of men from chattelhood to manhood; gave them civil rights, gave them political rights, and gave them part and parcel of the power of the country. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, here to-day, I point to this record—this great record—and say to you, that measured by the standard of patriotism—one of the greatest and grandest standards by which to measure public men, political organizations or nations—measured by that standard which the whole world recognizes, the Republican party of the United States stands before the world with none to accuse it of want of fidelity to country. [Cheers.] Measured by the standard of liberty, equal, universal, impartial liberty—liberty to all races, all colors and all nationalities—the Republican party stands to-day before the country pre-eminently the party of universal liberty. [Loud cheers.] Measured by the standard of humanity—that humanity that stoops down and lifts up the poor and lowly, the oppressed and the castaways, the poor, struggling sons and daughters of toil and misfortune—measured by that standard, the Republican party stands before this country to-day without a peer in our history, or in the history of any other people. [Renewed and general applause.] We have gone further, embraced more, lifted up lowlier men, carried them to a higher elevation, labored amid obloquy and reproach to lift up the despised and lowly nations of the earth than any political organization that the sun ever shone upon.

And then, gentlemen, tested by the support of all the great ideas that tend to lift up humanity, to pull none down, to lift all up, to carry the country upward and forward, ever toward God, the Republican party of the country has been, and now is, to-day, in advance of any political organization the world knows.

Gentlemen, I am not here to maintain that this great party, with its three and a half millions of voters, tested and tried as it has been during twelve years—I am not here to say that it has made no mistakes. We have committed errors; we could not always see what the right was; we failed sometimes; but, gentlemen, take our record—take it as it stands—it is a bright and glorious record, that any man, or set of men, may be proud of. We have stood, and we stand to-day, on the side of man, and on the side of the ideas God has given us in His Holy Word. [Applause.] There has not been a day since by the labors, the prayers and the sacrifices of the old anti-slavery men and women of the country, from 1830 to 1855—during twenty-five years—I say to you, gentlemen, here, to-day, that this party, the product of these prayers, and these sacrifices, and these efforts—with all its faults—has been true to patriotism, true to liberty, true to justice, true to humanity, true to Christian civilization. [Cheers.]

THE ATTACKS UPON GRANT.

But, gentlemen, the President of the United States—that great soldier who entered the war as the Colonel of a regiment, with a name unknown to the country or to fame—came out of the war the foremost General of our land. An effort is making to convince the American people that that great General is a man without capacity, without character—that he ought not, longer, to be President of the United States. Gentlemen, I am no man-worshiper; I believe in ideas and principles; and in measures, more than I believe in men; but I say to you to-day, that I believe General Grant to be a patriot unsurpassed, and a devoted friend of liberty for all men; a true friend to human progress, and to the development of this nation. [Loud cheers.]

GRANT THE NEGRO'S BEST FRIEND.

We have been told, and told daily, that he has not been true to the colored race. Well, I see in this vast throng a few colored men. I say to these men to-day—I say to all men of their race—I say to the anti-slavery men of Wayne county—to all the anti-slavery men of Indiana—to the anti-slavery men of the whole country—aye, and to the anti-slavery men of the world—that no man in America has been truer to the interests of the black men of this nation than has General Grant during the last seven years. [Loud cheers.]

I say here to-day, what I know. I have been an anti-slavery man for thirty-seven years. I have spoken for their cause, beginning thirty-six years ago this very month; I have written for it; I have traversed thousands and tens of thousands of miles; have labored in the Legislature of my State, in Congress, before the people, in the public press, everywhere, for the freedom, the elevation, the equality of the colord race in the United States. And now, gentlemen, I want to say to you—I want to say to you lovers of liberty here—that in 1863, when General Grant was with his army down on the Mississippi river, in face of rebel legions, he wrote a letter to a personal friend of mine, that was placed in my hands, in which he made this declaration: "I was never an anti-slavery man. I never examined the question before, but I am now satisfied that the colored race should be emancipated before the close of the war. I am satisfied that it would be a misfortune to the country if the war should close without emancipation."

That was General Grant's position. How did he come to believe it? He was a General in the war. He saw, felt and realized that emancipation was the duty of the nation. He took his position on the side of emancipation. He maintained it with that inflexibility and fidelity with which he generally adheres to convictions. [Cheers.]

During that same time he was in favor of putting black men in the armies of the United States to fight the battles of the country. I was the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate during the war. In that committee originated nearly all the legislation of the war. Before that committee came, during the war, fourteen thousand nominations for officers. I had an opportunity to know something of the capacity, the character, the services, the convictions of the men engaged in the armies and in maintaining the cause of the country, and I say to you here to-day that General Grant was in favor of putting in the field, of arming and putting on a solid basis, the colored men of this country to fight its battles. [Applause.]

Well, gentlemen, when the war closed—when we passed the reconstruction measures through Congress, General Grant was in favor of the reconstruction bill—that bill that gave the suffrage to 800,000 black men in the rebel States. I say what I know to be true, when I declare to you to-day that he was in favor of that great measure.

In enforcing the reconstruction measures, and in the appointment of officers to carry out those measures, General Grant did all he could, under the administration of Andrew Johnson, to have the right men over the five military departments of the South, and in all that these gentlemen did, tending to the protection, to the security of the rights of the colored people South, General Grant gave his honest, his earnest, his efficient support.

After the election of 1868, General Grant believed that we ought to pass a constitutional amendment securing to the colored race the right of suffrage, The Fifteenth amendment had his hearty support, I may almost say here to-day that no living man had so much to do with originating and passing through Congres the Fifteenth amendment as General Grant. I know whereof I affirm. He told me himself that it would settle the question of suffrage; and settle it forever; settle it against all political reaction; that if it was put in the Constitution of the country there it would remain, for there never would be power enough to take it out of the Constitution. [Cheers and cries of "good."] In the winter of 1869, while we were struggling in both Houses to pass that amendment, General Grant, having been elected President, with all the influence and power that position gave him, visited Senators, and visited Representatives, urging them to carry through that great measure, and thus to secure to the colored race forever, in America, the right of suffrage.

Now, gentlemen, I tell you here to-day, that it was to the influence of General Grant more than to that of any other man or set of men in Congress, or outside of Congress, that the measure passed through Congress when it did. He became President on the 4th of March, 1869, and I say to you that the whole power of his administration was legitimately used to influence our friends throughout the country, and in all the States, to carry through and consummate that great measure of reform [cheers]; and I say to the colored race of to-day. I say it to all of them, from here to the banks of the Rio Grande, that to General Grant, more than to any other man under God, are they indebted for their Fifteenth amendment, that secures their rights for evermore. [Applause.]

GRANT THE PROTECTOR OF LOYALISTS.

But, gentlemen, I stop not here. You will remember that, in 1868, hundreds of Republicans down in Louisiana were hunted down, and slain like dogs; hundreds of them were murdered; and that Louisiana was carried for Horatio Seymour by the violence of his supporters in that State. You will remember that in 1869 and '70 there came to us evidence that there were political organizations in the South; that they were committing murders and crimes that not only disgraced our country, but dishonored human nature. The government was in full possession of these facts. The government looked to the Southern States—to the reconstructed States—to put down the lawless bands of murderers, to vindicate the law, and to protect the people of the South. But the government looked in vain. It was proved by actual trial that wherever attempts were made to arrest these wicked, bad men, that some of their numbers found friends among the jurors, and that no convictions could be made.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KU-KLUX.

In the winter of 1871, the evidence taken before committee showed that hundreds of men had been murdered, that thousands of men had been lashed. What was the government to do? What ought the government to do? I hold that the government of the United States is bound to protect citizens of the United States in any part of the country, and, if necessary, in any part of the Christian and civilized world. [Cheers, and a voice, "I believe that too."] A citizen of the United States has the right at home and abroad, on land or on wave, to look to the government of his country for protection. And if that government fails to give him protection, it fails to do its duty. [Loud applause.]

GRANT DESIRES NO ARBITRARY POWER.

The question came up in 1871 whether Congress should legislate to do that, or clothe the President with power to put down these armed secret associations in the South, and protect the people against their murderous blows. The House of Representatives thought we ought to clothe him with that power. The Senate of the United States believed we ought to sit there and legislate. The House carried through several propositions to adjourn. The Senate stood firm, but it was evident to the Senate that it would be worn out in the contest, and that no legislation would be done. The President was visited by some of the most influential men in both houses of Congress. He was implored to act. One day he came to the Senate chamber. He went into the Senate for a few members and into the House of Representatives for a few members. I happened to be one of the Senate invited to meet him. The question came up and was considered for an hour or two whether the President should send in a message asking Congress to stay their legislation. Several members gave it as their deliberate opinion that it was his high duty to do so. The President's only objection was that it would clothe him with greater power, and he was not desirous of having greater power conferred upon him. He was modest. He did not want power. He did not like to ask for a measure of this kind, because he might be accused by his enemies of seeking power when he did not desire it. After calm reflection he wrote that message, perhaps as long as your finger. That message was sent into Congress, and it rallied our friends like an order of battle.

THE KU-KLUX LAW—ITS ACTION.

Congress went to work and framed and passed what is known as the Ku-Klux law. That law went upon the statute book. It had the sanction of liberty-loving and God-fearing men—the sanction of men who believed in law, order, justice and liberty. That law has been enforced—largely enforced—in North and South Carolina; and hundreds of men who have committed crimes, the highest crimes, the crimes of murder and assasination, have been arrested, have been tried, have been committed, and sent to the penitentiary. Some of them have confessed and paid fines, and many of them are out to-day, after their confessions, under bonds. These secret associations, if not broken up entirely, have been held under the law—under the power of government; and I tell you to-day that it is one of the accusations against President Grant that such a law ever was passed and that such a law has been enforced in this country. But, I say to you to-day, what I believe to be true, that no law was never more needed, and not to have passed it would have brought dishonor and disgrace, and the curse af God upon this nation. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, in this case of protecting the men of the South, General Grant has been patient, has been firm, has been humane, and has been as inflexible as justice itself. He has exercised that power not arbitrarily, but through judicial tribunals, and I have no doubt that if these wicked organizations would disband; I have no doubt that if these scourges upon the country, these nameless crimes that have been perpetrated, these brutal murders would cease altogether, that no man in America would rejoice more than the President of the United States, and the poor deluded victims who have been led to commit these outrages might look to him for mercy. But the duty the President owes to the country, and the first duty the nation owes to its citizens is to protect the lives of the people of the United States wherever on God's earth those lives shall be menaced. That is the duty of this nation; and far distant be the day when any party shall hold the government, or any other man in the Presidential chair who will shrink from protecting its citizens at home and abroad. [Great applause.]

CIVIL RIGHTS.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Sumner introduced into the Senate a bill called the Additional Civil Rights bill. We have a civil rights bill in the statute book. Some Senators, and among the number Mr. Trumbull, tell us that it is all that is needed, and so we voted against Mr. Sumner's bill. Mr. Schurz would not vote for it; Mr. Tipton would not vote for it. But, gentlemen, let me say to you to-day that the great body of the Republicans, the supporters of General Grant's re-election, voted in the Senate for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill all the time. In the House of Representatives, that same bill was introduced by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, the Representative from Sumner's own district. During six or seven weeks of struggle the Republican members of Congress gave their votes, I think Speaker Blaine says, seventeen times in favor of that measure. But it was defeated by the united and persistent opposition of the Democratic party in Congress. Some blame has been attached to General Grant because he did not give that measure his support. Well, now you will remember, gentlemen, that while that bill was pending the colored people of the city of Washington held a meeting. Fred. Douglass—perhaps the ablest man of his race in America, and a man that has few superiors in the country, if any—presided over that great meeting. It was my privilege to be there. It was my privilege to say a word in favor of the passage of that measure. A letter was received from General Grant expressing the hope that all the rights of the colored men of the country would be assured. When that measure was assured Fred. Douglass commented upon it, and expressed the opinion that it was one of the most important utterances, if not the most important utterance, in favor of the colored race that ever came from the Executive Mansion. The law itself, remarked Fred. Douglass, was applauded heartily and universally by that assemblage of colored men and women.

I say to you to-day, that during all that struggle which we have passed through, from the summer of 1863, down to this hour, on all the questions that have arisen, General Grant has been steadily and firmly on the side of givingequal rights and protection to the colored race in our country. And, I say here, that to no man living does the colored man owe more gratitude than to President Grant. [Great applause.]

HOW THE COLORED VOTE WILL GO.

Now, gentlemen, I am not unmindful of the fact that an effort is making in the country to withdraw from President Grant the support of the eight or nine hundred thousand colored votes of the United States. But, I tell you here to-day—and I know something of what I speak—that the colored men of the United States—ninety-nine out of every one hundred—will listen to no voice that shall advise them to withdraw their support from General Grant, but, on the contrary, they will give him a hearty, cordial support; and no men in America will be more faithful, more firm, more united than the black men in support of General Grant for re-election. [Loud cheers.]

I have recently spoken to thousands of colored men in the South, and I express to you to-day the conviction that from the Potomac to the Rio Grande ninety-nine per cent. of the colored voters will stand in the Republican party of the United States, and give their hearty support to the re-election of General Grant. [Loud and long continued applause.]

AMNESTY.

Gentlemen, we seem to be living in a time when everybody can be forgiven, with the exception of those who have never sinned at all. [Laughter.] The men who offered a price on the head of William Lloyd Garrison must not be forgiven, because he is for General Grant's re-election. [Renewed laughter.] Men who robbed negroes in 1855, and broke the negroes' skulls, and burnt Pennsylvania Hall—the men who committed these outrages upon the noblest men and noblest women that ever trod this continent, they are to be forgiven—their hands are to be grasped; but those that stand upright, stand now where they stood then; have been firm, unyielding, God-fearing men, they are not to be forgiven. The men who avowedly, and in the face of the civilized world, used their best endeavors to extend the boundaries of slavery, they are all to be pardoned; but God have mercy on them who were firm enough to resist their attempts. [Loud cheers.]

The men who repealed the Missouri Compromise and opened half a million of square miles, sacred to freedom and the free men and free women of this country, and their children and children's children forever; the men who opened them to slavery, they are to be welcomed and forgiven; but the tried men who resisted their demands, and maintained the interests of the toiling millions of our country—well, they belong to rings. [Laughter and tumultuous applause.] The men, who, when war came, stood by their country, fought for their country, shed their blood for their country, lingered at Belle Isle, Libby Prison, Salisbury and Andersonville, suffered almost more than human nature could endure—these men are forgotten to-day, and the men who fought them, and the men who imprisoned them, and the men who starved them are to be clasped to our bosoms. ["Never." "God forbid!"] Well, you say "never." I say "never." [Great applause.] But there are voices in Indiana—there are voices in Massachusetts—there are voices in New York—there are voices all over the land—ready to forgive anybody—everybody—who have taken the side of slavery, who have fought against their country, who have fought against the institutions of man and the commands of God. They are ready to forgive them, to embrace them, to clasp their hands; but you and me and the rest of us, who have no malice in our hearts, and who stand true to man and to God to-day, we are not to be forgiven. [Applause.]

Well, gentlemen, I go as far as any man living in forgiving the man that has repentance in his breast. I believe in repentance—believe that the wickedest men that tread the earth to-day may repent and obtain the forgivness of God, and our forgivness. But, gentlemen, I want some other evidence than repentance made on the eve of an election for the purpose of taking possession of the government of the United States, and to disgrace a man who had been true to the country, and baffle the measures that had been inaugurated for the protection of man and the advancement of the cause of justice in America. [Cheers.] Why, gentleman, I know—you know—all of us know—no matter to what party we have belonged—we all know that the Democratic party, from the time that Garrison inaugurated the New England Anti-Slavery Society, in 1832, up to within sixty days, has been the steady, persistent, unflinching tool of the slave power in this country.

HE WAS ORIGINALLY A DEMOCRAT.

Why, I was brought up in the Democratic party; my father was a Democrat; I was a Democrat when I was a boy; I shouted for Jackson in 1828; but I soon became an anti-slavery man, and when I became an anti-slavery man of course I had to put off my Democracy; for a man could not, for the last forty years be a Democrat and be an anti-slavery man also. The thing would be impossible. [Laughter.]

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE.

I say to you here to-day, that all along during this time, the Democratic party carried the banners of slavery. Whenever the slave power desired anything they got it. They weilded the entire power of the nation, until, in their arrogance, when we elected Abraham Lincoln, they plunged the country into the fire and blood of the greatest civil war recorded in history. After the war all the measures inaugurated for emancipation—to make the country free—to lift an emancipated race up—to give them instruction and make them citizens—to give them civil rights and make them voters—to put them on an equality with the rest of the people—to every one of that series of thirty or forty measures the Democratic party gave their President unqualified and united opposition. Well, now, we have been accustomed to say they were mistaken, misinformed—that they were honest—that they believed what they did; but, gentlemen, if they believed what they have said, that they have acted according to their convictions from 1832 to 1872—a period of forty years—can they be honest, to-day, in indorsing the Cincinnati platform—in supporting Horace Greeley? ["No, no!"]

MIRACULOUS CONVERSIONS.

Why, we have read of sudden and miraculous conversions. We read of St. Paul's conversion, of the light that shone around him but I ask you, in the history of the human family have you ever known three millions of men—three millions of great sinners for forty years—[laughter]—three millions of men, all convicted, all converted, and all changed in the twinkling of an eye. [Renewed laughter.] Why, gentlemen, if it is so, for one I will lift up my eyes and my heart to God that these sinners, that this great political party that has been for forty years, every time and all the time, on every question and on all questions pertaining to the human race and the rights of the colored race, on the wrong side—on the side of the injustice oppression and inhumanity—on the side that has been against man, and against God's holy word; I say, gentlemen, that I will lift up my heart in gratitude to God that these men have suddenly repented.

Why, I have been accustomed to think that the greatest victory the Republican party would ever be called upon to win—and I knew it would win it, because the Republican party, as Napoleon said of his armies, are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory. The Republican party—that always won—always ought to win, because it is on the right side; and when it is defeated, it only falls back to gather strength to advance again. [Applause.] I did suppose that the greatest task it would ever have, greater than putting down the rebellion, greater than emancipating four millions of men, greater than lifting them up to civil rights—greater than all its grand deeds—would be the conviction and conversion of the Democratic party of the United States. [Laughter and cheers.] Just as we are going into a Presidential election—when it was certain that if the Republican party said and affirmed, said by its members, said altogether, that its ideas, its principles, its policy, its measures, were stronger than were the political organization of the Democrats. I say, just as we are going into the contest, when it was certain that we would break down and crush out its ideas, and take its flags and disband it, and out of the wreck we would gather hundreds of thousands of changed and converted men, the best part of the body—just at that time some of our men are so anxious to embrace somebody that has always been wrong that they start out at once in a wild hunt to clasp hands with our enemies and to save the Democratic party from absolute annihilation. [Laughter.] To do that they want us is to disband. Well, gentlemen, I suppose there are some here to-day that belonged to the grand old Army of the Potomac. If when Lee had retreated on Richmond, and Phil. Sheridan sent back to Grant that if he pushed things we would capture the army—if instead of sending back to Sheridan, as Grant did, "Push things," he had said to him, "Let us disband the army of the Potomac; don't hurt the feelings of these retreating men; let us clasp hands with them," what would have been the result? I suppose there are some of you here to-day that followed Sherman—that were with him in his terrible march from Chattanooga to Atlanta—with him in that great march from Atlanta to the sea—what would you have thought of him if, when you came in sight of the Atlantic ocean, you had had orders to disband before the banners of the rebellion had disappeared from the Southern heavens?

DISBANDING.

I tell you, to-day, this movement of a portion of our forces is this and nothing more. I would as soon have disbanded that army of the Potomac after Sheridan's ride through the valley of the Shenandoah, or when Sherman had reached the sea, as to disband the Republican party to-day. The time has not come. [Loud and continued applause.]

As I stood the other day at Newbern, at Wilmington, by the side of the graves of hundreds of the brave men who fell in maintaining the authority of this government, I saw "Indiana" written on some of those graves.

OUR DUTY.

But, gentlemen of Indiana, you owe it to the dead that sleep to-day in their bloody shrouds; you owe it to these men that you should not disband the Republican party until the cause for which these men died shall be accepted, not by lip service—not a profession for the purpose of seizing the government of this country, but on conviction of the heart, by the American people. We owe it to the men who periled their lives in battle to maintain the life of this nation; we owe it to these men that we do not disband the Republican party, or give up the government of this nation, until the men who were against the country and against liberty, accept our faith and creed—the doctrines of patriotism and liberty—not by lip only, but by the heart. [Cheers.] We owe it, gentlemen, to this race, that for two hundred years bore a heavy burden, received lashes, and were beaten like beasts of burden—we owe it to that race we have emancipated—that we have lifted up to citizenship—we owe it to that race that their old masters shall not have the government of the United States again until they accept, in their heart of hearts, the doctrine of the equal and impartial liberty of all men. [Cheers.]

NO FAITH IN DEMOCRATS.

But, gentlemen, I have no faith whatever in this action of the Democratic party; no faith in these new departures. I believe the whole movement to be a snare and a delusion, and a peril to the country. What is it for? Confessedly to win power. Why, yesterday, there was a meeting at Lexington, in Kentucky, in which several gentlemen expressed their opinions with great freedom, and they told the people of this country that they had accepted the Cincinnati platform, and had nominated Mr. Greeley for the express purpose of taking control of the government of the United States. They told the truth. That is the purpose for which they did it. I tell you that the rebel scouts in the front of our legions never took off the gray and put on the blue—never took off the stars and bars and put on the stars and stripes, except in order to deceive the men within our lines, so that they could put a rifle shot into their bosoms with more certainty than this movement of the Democratic party is originated for the purpose of controlling this government. [Cheers.] They know it matters not who is a candidate for President. There is not a man living in America that can take that position and not be their instrument when he is elected. They told us at first that it was to beat Grant—they did not want to hurt anybody else—nobody but Grant. Anybody to beat Grant, was the cry. But, gentlemen, they don't mean to beat Grant only; they mean to beat every Republican who is true to the organization. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] It means to beat Governor Morton; it means to beat your candidate, Mr. Brown, for Governor of your State; it means to beat your Republican members of Congress. It means to beat the Republican party of Indiana, and exterminate it, and take the control of your State. [A voice, "That's what's the matter."] It means to defeat every faithful Republican that stands by the organization from Maine away down to the Rio Grande—every one and all. It means defeat and annihilation of the Republican party of this country, and the bringing into power of a set of men who will baffle, check, obstruct and do all they can to belittle and arrest the progress of these great, grand, fundamental God-given ideas that we have been incorporating into the Constitution and the laws of the country. [Cheers, and a voice, "That's what it means."] All the men that join in that movement mean it.

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEDAD?

Some of them will tell you we are dead—dead, I believe, as the bones of Ezekiel. Well, when they tell us we are dead, I tell you, gentlemen, they hope we are, and they mean we shall die, if they can make us. Some of them will tell you they are as good Republicans ever. Why do they say that? Why, they think by saying that they can get nearer to us, or keep near a little while longer, and that they can put the weapons into our vitals deeper.

Now, gentlemen and Republicans, I want to say to you right here, to-day, we have in our ranks three and a half millions of men; we have the large mass of the best men in the country in our ranks; we have the men who have been tried and tested in the past—tested in peace—tested in every way, as no men were ever tested. We have the capacity, the character, the intelect and moral worth in our ranks; we have God-fearing men and women, and we have a cause to-day as we have had all along—as I have had for forty years—which we can take into our closet, and, on our knees, ask God's blessing upon it.

STAND FIRM.

Now I say to you, whoever may desert—whoever may leave us, let us stand firm by our ideas—stand by our principles—stand by our policy—stand by our measures, be true to our record, consistent with our past, and by God's blessing we shall continue to guide the policy of Republican America, while those who have deserted us will have time to repent of their apostacy to the Republican party of the country. [Loud and long continued applause.]

THE WORK IN INDIANA.

I want to say to you that you have a great work to do in Indiana, for I believe your State is generally classed among the hardest of the free States. But, gentlemen, I have one belief—we have in Indiana, as we have in New Hampshire, a class of Republicans that know their duty, and generally do it. [Cheers.] We have men that know how to fight a battle, and have great faith that the Republicans of Indiana can defeat an equal number of any men that ever lived in this country. You have got eternal right on your side. You have got a great history, something to be proud of.

I am not making a mere partisan appeal to you. I believe in this Republican party, and, if I know myself, rather then see it defeated to-day—rather than see the government pass out of its hands—I would sacrifice anything on earth in my possession, even life itself. [Loud applause.] I have seen brave and good men—patriotic, liberty-loving, God fearing men—I have seen them die for the cause of the country—for the ideas we profess, and I tell you to-day, with all the faults of the Republican party—and it has had faults and has made some mistakes—I say to you that I believe upon my conscience its defeat would be a disaster to the country, and would be a stain upon our record. It would bring upon us—we might say what we pleased, our enemies would claim it, and the world would record it—that this great, patriotic, liberty-loving Republican party of the United States, after all its great labors and great history, had been weighed in the balances and found wanting, and condemned by the American people.

Well, gentlemen, I choose, if it is to fall, to fall with it. I became an anti-slavery man in 1835. In 1836 I tied myself, pledged myself, to do all I could to overthrow the slave power of my country. During all these years I have never given a vote, uttered a word, or written a line that I did not suppose tended to this result. I invoke you old anti-slavery men here to-day—and I know I am speaking to men who have been engaged in the cause—I implore you men who have been true in the past, no matter what the men or their natures are, to stand with the grand organization of the Republican party—be true to its cause and fight its battles—if we are defeated, let us accept the defeat as best we may; if we are victorious, let us make our future more glorious than the past. If we fail, let us have the proud consciousness that we have been faithful to our principles, true to our convictions; that we go down with our flag flying—that we go down trusting in God that our country may become, what we have striven to make it, the foremost nation on the globe. [Immense applause.]

Self-Propelling Ships.

An invention for the automatic propulsion of vessels is mentioned by scientific contemporaries—not without intimation of doubt—a pen-and-ink shrugging of the (editorial) shoulders—and we see has furnished a popular item for the press generally. The inventor proposes to make the waves acting on the hull of the ship do the work of propelling it. Beneath the keel of the vessel he places two oblong steel frames, each fitted with two sets of blades, which open and shut crosswise. One frame is secured to the forepart, the other to the stem of the vessel. When the vessel rises in the sea, the pressure of water upon the frames, it is said, forces her forward; and when she sinks, the opening of the blades would form the opposite angle, and continue the onward motion. The opening or closing of the blades on either side, as the vessel rolls, it is claimed will have the effect of steadying the motion of the ship. The angle of the frames may be increased or diminished, according to the state of the weather. To stop, the blades in the frame are closed. Upon the trial of a miniature vessel seven feet long, it was said to hold its way against tide, and even in comparatively still water traveled at a fair speed. The inventor professes to believe that the plans would furnish sufficient propelling power to ships not requiring to travel with great speed, and would supply them with a limited amount of rigging, as auxiliary against accident, or whenever there is not sufficient motion at sea to raise the vessel several feet, which is rarely the case. To us it seems much like a proposition to enable one to lift himself by a vigorous pull at his own boot straps without any other or extrinsic impulse! We note it more for its originality and the curiosity of the device than because we suppose that any one can seriously "take any stock" in the proposition.

The latest crop reports from Europe make it certain that the grain yield will fall below the average this year, and that all the wheat America can spare will find a ready market on the other side of the Atlantic.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

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rner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, 1872.

The local market is gaining somewhat in nds from the sale of coal in the lower ver cities, and such institutions as have a rge line of this class of business are loang their surplus money at rates averaging bout nine per cent. to the outside public.

The lumber country is also in better conltion than at any time before, and are no onger borrowers at this point.

Throughout the city business pursues the ven tenor of its way, with no activity orthy of notice.

—Louisville bankers are moving in the natter of a Stock Board, and a copy of their harter and by-laws has been sent us, with request that we call the attention of inestors to section eight of the charter, which gives "said corporation power to reeive, hold, and sell on commission, or otherwise, stocks, &c., and to receive for nvestment in in stocks, bonds and mortgages upon real estate, any sum of money hat may be intrusted to them." They have a form of bond with nterest coupons attached, which is ised in case of loans on real estate. They claim that from the special powers conferred on them by their charter they can collect with more promptness and with less expense than where cases are submitted to the control of private parties. They offer to invest money at 10 per cent. on first mortgage, and take charge of all kindred business intrusted to them. Judging from the list of incorporators and officers, we opine the institution will be a success.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅛	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
10-40s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
New 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Gold	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
Currency 6s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅜
United States 6s of 1881	118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	116⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	116⅜
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	113⅛

—As bearing on the subject of the supply of silver, to which we called attention a few days since, we give from the report of the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics the following estimate of bullion produced in the country for 1871, as compared with the years preceeding:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Arizona	$1,000,000	$800,000	$800,000
California	22,500,000	25,000,000	20,000,000
Colorado	4,000,000	3,675,000	4,663,000
Idaho	7,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
Montana	9,000,000	9,100,000	8,050,000
Nevada	14,000,000	16,000,000	22,500,000
New Mexico	500,000	500,000	500,000
Oregon and Washington	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Wyoming	....	100,000	100,000
Utah	....	1,300,000	2,300,000
Other sources	500,000	250,000	250,000
Total	$61,500,000	$66,000,000	$66,663,000

With the exception of Idaho, every item in this estimate is said to be founded upon correct information, the difficulty in procuring exact figures for Idaho being attributable to the undervaluation of the metals sent by mail, and the impossibility of ascertaining the exact amount forwarded through private hands. The total gold and silver coinage for 1871, was $24,070,323, and the total exports $26,233,912.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 6, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
Canton	....	94	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	74⅛	74⅛	....	....	....	73⅞
Quicksilver	....	42	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75	....	....	74⅞	74⅞
Adams Express	....	97⅛	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	87⅛	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	73⅜	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	83⅛	....	....	....	....
New York Central	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	....	97	96⅞
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	....	48⅞	49⅛
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	116⅛	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	91	90⅞	90⅞	....	90⅞	90⅞
Illinois Central	....	131	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	91⅜	91⅜	....	91⅞	....
Chicago and Northwest	74⅛	74⅛	74	74	73⅞	73⅞
Do. preferred	....	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	....
Rock Island	111⅛	111	110⅞	111	110⅞	110⅞
St. Paul	....	56	56	56	56	....
Do. preferred	....	80	80	80⅛	80	....
Wabash	....	75⅛	....	75⅛	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	....
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44	44	44	43⅞	43⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	117⅛	....	117	....	....
Do. preferred	....	120	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	7⅛	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	117	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	107	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	36⅛	36	36⅛	....	36⅛	36

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58⅜	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅜
Phila. and Erie	27⅜	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	42⅜	United Co's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	42⅜	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	34⅜	Reading	58⅜

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

August 5.—Pig iron—We revise quotations as follows:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	55 00a57 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	53 00a54 00
Hanging Rock, mill	
St. Louis stone coal, No. 1	55 00a56 00
St. Louis stone coal, No. 2	52 00a53 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	50 00a51 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	53 00a54 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	51 00a52 00
Tennessee mill	a50 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla and Red river	62 00a65 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	57 00a58 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—Are in fair and steady demand, and prices are firm. Dealers quote horse shoes at $6 50a7 25, and mule shoes at $7 50a8 25 per keg, standard brands.

Iron, Wrought—Prices are firm, as follows: Bar, B, S C 5 1-10c; C C 6 1-10c; nail rod, Swede, 8½c.

Nails—Demand active, and prices are firm. We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $5 65a5 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 5.—There is very little at the river unsold. The quotations afloat are 9a10c per bushel for Ohio river, and 13c for Pittsburgh. The rates delivered to consumers are 14c for Ohio river; 17a18c for Pittsburgh, and 22c for Cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

August 5.—The figures to which prices for Pittsburgh were reduced in consequence of the late immense receipts have hardened, and continue firm and unchanged at 18c retail, and 13c afloat. Indiana, Bender, Mattingly and Peacock Pomeroy are steady at 14a17c. Anthracite is retailed at $10a11 per ton for nut and egg, and Cannel at 24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand; old $8a8 25; new $7 25a7 50. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; old $1 60a1 63; new, dry, $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and unchanged at 44c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 77a80c; new 60a70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 31a36c; new 28a32c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice; supply light. Pork dull and nominal at $12 50. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 7⅜a7⅝c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 6a7⅝c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 6⅜a9⅜c. Sugar cured hams firm at 15a15⅜c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market, to use a common expression, is in a very demoralized condition. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Prices rule about the same as for some days past. Crude is selling at Parker's at $3 55 per bbl, being equal to 9a9⅛c here.

REFINED.

We have to report a quiet market, without any alteration in prices. We quote spot at 21⅞c; first half August 22⅛c; last half 22⅜c; September 22⅛c; October 23c; October to December, 22⅞c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—The *Courier* says the market to-day was dull and nominal, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views, and neither were inclined to operate. The market closed inactive. Sales are as follows:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 10
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 55
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 52½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 55
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 62½

NEW YORK, August 6.—Closing at 5—Crude in bulk weak and dull, 12c bid, 12⅛c asked; Refined inactive and more in buyers' favor; sales 2,000 bbls first half month, at 22⅜c; cases 28⅜a29c. Philadelphia delivery steady and quiet, with sales reported of 20,000 bbls refined, spot at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Market very dull; S. W. 22c; crude in bulk 11⅛c; cases 27⅜a27⅝c; sales none; futures: August 22⅜a22⅝c; September 22⅜c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 6.—Market quiet and dull; sales at $3 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 6.—Market quiet but firm at $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 57½ bid; $3 60 asked.

OIL CITY, August 6.—Market dull and quiet; Oil City $3 75a3 85; lower road $3 50a3 60; upper road $3 55a3 60.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Cargo sold, first half at 22⅜c; last half 22⅛ca23c; crude 12⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—No market. Can't quote.

TIDIOUTE, August 6.—Market exceedingly dull at $3 45a3 50.

OIL CITY, August 6.—Market very quiet at $3 85a3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 6.—Market quiet at $3 52½a3 55.

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—Market quiet; spot $3 55a3 57½; no sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros	Liberty Oil Works	918
H McKelvey	Superior Oil Works	290
E Crawford	Riverside Oil Works	80
T P Miller	Star Oil Works	154
Owner	Superior Oil Works	154
Hutchinson & B	Petrolite Oil Works	862
W Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	924

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	918	American Oil Works	924
Vesta Oil Works	240	Petrolite Oil Works	862
Superior Oil Works	453	Star Oil Works	154
Riverside Oil Works	80		
Total			3,628

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 5, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 836 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 151 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 201 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 200 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 334 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,972

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Sunday, August 3d	1,332	6,280	1,800	45	17
Monday, August 4th	2,430	3,450	1,275	45	..
Tuesday, August 5th	560	800	1,785	30	..
Total	4,322	10,438	4,860	120	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. h'd.	Horses, No. h'd.
Monday, August 4th	1,672	8,342	3,000	60
Tuesday, August 5th	1,620	2,037	380	45
Total	3,292	10,379	3,380	105

Cattle.

The receipts this week so far, as will be seen by the above table, have been heavy. The greater portion, however, are through cattle, which will not be offered for sale here. The offerings of cattle for sale are fair. Buyers are here in full force, but not much trading has been done except to country dealers. The feeling is not so buoyant as last week, and it looks as prices would continue good, though without sales on which to base calculations, it is pretty hard to tell. As yet sellers are asking old prices, which are as follows: Prices—Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs has been heavy up till to-day, though it is yet fair. The demand is light and scarcely any Philadelphia hogs are selling. The feeling is bad and prices are a full dollar per hundred lower than a week ago. Following are about the prices that holders are asking: Extra Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 80; prime Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 65; good Yorkers $4 35 to $4 50; common $4 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The market opened to-day with a fair number of buyers here, but not much stock changed hands. Buyers want to purchase stock ⅛c lower than last week, and what sheep have been sold were at figures ⅛c lower. Following are the current rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good, 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—In consequence of the uniformity in prices we omit our usual extended quotations. Flour is held firmly at unchanged prices. Wheat, particularly old red and white, is scarce and held firmly; new and spring can be bought at concessions. Oats, owing to large receipts, is dull sale. Corn, rye and barley are inactive. Groceries and provisions are moderately active at previous quotations. Bacon and provisions are unchanged in prices, with a fair trade reported. We change our figures for lard oil to the following: Extra Cincinnati and Chicago, 75a78c; No 2, 65c. The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied, and commission men seem to be doing a thriving business in that line of trade. We will resume our quotations in the next issue of the COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 6, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; choice spring extras $6a7 25; Minnesota $7a8 50; supers $3a5.

GRAIN—Wheat strong, closing at $1 44 cash and seller August; $1 15⅛ seller September. Corn easier at 42⅛c cash and seller August; 42⅛c seller September; rejected 38c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27⅛a28c cash; 26⅛a26⅜c seller August; 26a26⅛c seller September. Rye quiet and steady, with sales at 59⅛c; 57c seller September. Barley firm, with sales at 57c seller September; and 54c bid for old No 2.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, with sales at $13 75a14 seller August; $13 seller September. Lard quiet; winter nominal and held at 8⅜c; summer steady at 8a8⅛c. Sweet pickled hams firm and unchanged. Bulk meats strong, in good demand and held higher; shoulders 5⅛c; short rib sides 7⅛a8c.

WHISKY—Strong and in good demand; sales at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton in good export demand; middling upland 21⅛c. Flour firmer though scarcely so active, yet there is a moderate export demand; superfine western and State $5 75a6 15; good to choice $7 75a8 65; white wheat western extra $7 75a9 00; extra Ohio $6 85a8 75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 93a93⅛c. Wheat higher; winter red western $1 73; amber Michigan $1 80; Rye quiet and firm; western in store 74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; steamer, western mixed, 62a63⅛c; sail do 63⅛a64c. Oats a shade firmer; western 44⅛a46⅛c; Ohio 47a50c. Eggs quiet; western 20a21c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 15⅛a18⅛c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅜a8⅝c; Cuba 8⅛a9c. Molasses in moderate request. Rice quiet at 8⅛a9c. Petroleum—crude 12⅛c; refined 22⅛a22⅜c. Turpentine quiet at 49a49⅛c. Provisions—Pork firmer; mess $13 60a13 65; prime mess $12 12⅛. Beef unchanged and dull. Cut meats firm; hams 11a14c; shoulders 6a7c. Middles steady; long clear 7⅛c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅛a8⅜c; old 8⅜c; kettle 9⅛c. Butter dull; western 10a14c. Cheese firm at 11a12⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—All the leading printers, with the exceptions of about four, have followed the example set them by the Pacific Company, and reduced the price of work to 11⅛c. There are a large number of Western buyers in town, who seem to confine their purchases to newly offered styles of dress goods, shawls and fancy knit goods. For woolens and cassimeres there is to-day but little demand, and brown and bleached goods are not taken with any confidence.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced 3a4c; No 1 white Wabash $1 80; No 2 do, $1 72⅛; No 1 red $1 58; No 2 do, $1 46. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 49c; seller September 49⅛c; Michigan 48⅛c; no grade 47c; damaged 36⅛c. Oats a shade better; No 1 36⅛c; No 2 31⅛a32⅛c; rejected, new, 26c. Pork and lard—no sales.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1 42; No 2 do $1 37. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 42⅛c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 27⅛c. Rye—demand light but holders firm; No 1, 60c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; fall No 2, 58c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm; sales 2,000 bush old No 2 red winter at $1 60. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 51c; low mixed 50c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 36c. Petroleum—Refined firm but unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat steady; new red $1 65a1 70; white $1 80. Rye unchanged. Corn—yellow 61a62c. Oats steady at 41a44c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Tobacco very active and supplies light; sales 97 hhds. Cotton firmer; middling upland 19⅛c.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. McCANCE

Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage,

HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

NO. 107 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

FOR SALE—

5 cars Old Ohio Red Wheat, in Elevator;
1 car choice Milwaukee Club;
2,000 bushels prime White Oats;
300 sacks Ohio Red Wheat,

To arrive, and to which we ask the attention of Millers and the Trade.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅜@115⅛.

NEW YORK, August 6—P. M.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling nominal at 109a109⅛.

MONEY.

Money closed easy at 3 to 4 per cent. on call, though the morning's transactions were at 4 to 5 per cent. Time loans were in more demand at 7 per cent. and upward.

GOLD.

Wall street is still quiet, though business was rather better than yesterday in speculative stocks and gold. Gold steady, and opened at 115⅜, declined to 115⅛, rallied to 115⅜, and closed at 115⅜a115⅛. Parties who have been working for higher prices are suspected of having sold largely. Borrowing rates were 1-64 to 1-32, and 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. Time loans were in good request at ⅛ for fifteen days, ⅛ for thirty days, 1⅛ for sixty days, and 2⅛ till the first of January. Clearings $98,000,000. Treasury disbursements $336,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull all day, but closed firm.

U.S.6s1881, cps.	118⅜	5-20s, 1867	115⅜@115⅞
5-20s, 1862	116⅜	5-20s, 1868 cps	115⅜
5-20s, 1864	116⅛	10-40s, cupons	112⅞
5-20s, 1865	116⅞	Currency 6s	113⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅜	New 5 per cts	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were almost nominal.

Tennessees, old	73⅛	S. Carolinas, July	29
Tennessees, new	73⅛	Missouri 6s	94
S. Carolinas, April	26⅛		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were alternately weak and steady, but prices in the main were lower than yesterday. The principal dealings were in Erie, Pacific Mail, Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central and Western Union. The first named opened weak, in sympathy with a decline in London, but advanced 1⅛ per cent., with sales at 49⅛. St. Paul preferred advanced one per cent. In the afternoon the market was off ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. from the opening rates, but closed steady. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for July were $73,833 55, against $30,033 58 for the same period last year.

Western Union	73⅞	Illinois Central	....
Adams Express	97⅛	Cleveland & Pitts'bg	....
Fargo Express	87⅛	N. W., common	73⅞
American Express	73⅜	do pref	90⅞
United States do	83⅛	Rock Island	110⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅞	St. Paul	55⅞
N. Y. Central	96⅞	do pref	79⅞
Erie	49⅛	Toledo & Wabash	75⅛
Harlem	....	Fort Wayne	96⅛
Michigan Central	116⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
Mich. Southern	90⅞	Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞
Union Pacific	36	Quicksilver	42⅛

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Russia	August 7	Liverpool.
Olympia	August 7	Glasgow.
Minnesota	August 7	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	August 8	Liverpool.
India	August 10	Glasgow.
Queen	August 10	London.
Abyssinia	August 10	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	August 10	Liverpool.
Washington	August 10	France.
Adriatic	August 10	Liverpool.
Egypt	August 14	Liverpool.
Cuba	August 14	Liverpool.
Trinacria	August 14	Glasgow.
Idaho	August 14	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 17	Liverpool.
Baltic	August 17	Liverpool.
Italy	August 17	Liverpool.
California	August 17	Glasgow.
Scotia	August 21	Liverpool.
Iowa	August 21	Glasgow.
Manhattan	August 21	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 21	Liverpool.
France	August 24	France.
Austria	August 24	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	August 28	Liverpool.
Helvetia	August 28	London.
Britannia	August 28	Glasgow.
Columbia	August 31	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Septb'r 7	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 6, 1872.

River falling, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78 at 7 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 6, 1872.

River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 83 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 6, 1872.

Warm and clear. The Courier having laid up, the New State departed for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. River three feet eleven inches and falling. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	State	Zanesville.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Monongahela two feet two inches and falling. Glass House two feet nine inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth........Elizabeth........Houghton, 3 P. M.

The stone marks at the foot of Market street indicate two feet ten inches and falling. At Glass House there is fully two feet nine or ten inches.

THE steamer Juniata arrived and laid up for more water.

THE packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time. The low water don't interfere with them.

THERE is no steamer announced for the lower ports, the last departure was the Julia No 2 for Zanesville.

THE steamer Julia No 2 left for Zanesville with all the freight she wanted. She will hardly visit us again until there is more water.

MOSES BAIRD, of Portsmouth, Ohio, an old steam boatman, died on the steamer Glasgow, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, Tuesday, July 30.

THE Wild Deer, lying at Hazleton on white river, has her rudder post and tiller lever made out of a solid block of timber, which must be a curiosity.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Capt. I. H. Van Hook of the Henry C. Yaeger, telegraphed Commodore Wm. J. Kountz yesterday from Pittsburgh that he would be here Monday. Capt. Van Hook left on a two months' leave of absence, but will only be gone twenty days.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of the 31st says: Fred. Galloway returned yesterday with twenty-four deck hands, nine of whom were furnished to the Far West, and the rest set to work on the Mary McDonald. The McDonald will load at once, and though her exact destination is not decided on, she will probably not go higher than Grand river. The Far West cleared for Whetstone last evening with about 260 tons of miscellaneous stores. She expects to make the round trip in five days.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: Captain Lew. George, a heavy coal shipper from mines on the Kanawha, says he never saw as much coal afloat at Cincinnati and Louisville as there is now. Added to the 8,000,000 bushels from Pittsburgh, about 5,000,000 were shipped from Pomery, Raymond City and out of the Kanawha on the late rise. He thinks there is not much danger of a coal famine this winter. Coal must continue comparatively high for steamers on the lower rivers, however, unless there is another good rise soon, as only about 3,000,000 bushels got through the canal for the South on the late swell.

ST. LOUIS—THE REPUBLICAN ON THE SITUATION.—The Mississippi is falling regularly, steadily and determinedly. The deposit of mud on the margin of the wharf is heavy and smells to heaven. It is contemplated that a clearing away of this accumulated mass of silt will be a good day's work for Monday. The water-spouters will be around on that day and spout enough water at the unsightly heaps to wash them all into the river. The Upper Mississippi is going down to the lower channel, the Illinois has gone to the bottom and the Missouri is hunting sand. Weather autumal—thick clothing desirable. No doubt icebergs are on their way down the Mississippi, or snow slides from Mount St. Elias may be coming this way. Business here is quiet.

TUESDAY'S Memphis *Avalanche* says: The steamer Phil. Allin yesterday completed her 208th trip in the trade between this city and Friar's Point without an accident of any kind, and also without stopping, excepting for six days last summer to paint, during the eighteen months of her career. Computing the distance between this city and Friar's Point at 110 miles, and not counting anything for zigzags in crossing and recrossing from one side of the river to the other, the Allin has run a total distance of 45,668 miles, or in a direct line more than twice around the entire globe. It is pleasant to state that this handy little packet is in good order and condition, and will without mishap be able in the future to more than double the run she has already made.

IN the Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Madame Josephine Decuir, colored, has instituted suit in this Court against John G. Benson, Captain and owner of the steamboat Governor Allen, claiming $75,000 for actual and exemplary damages. The facts of the case are these: M'me Josephine being in the city of New Orleans, and, desirous to go to her plantation in the parish of Pointe Coupee, went on board the steamboat Governor Allen, plying between the ports of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and on account of her being a person of color, she was denied the privilege of a state-room in the cabin, or a seat at the table to take her meals on the said boat. Josephine says that she was forced to remain in a small compartment in the rear of said boat without the common conveniences granted to the other passengers; that her meals were brought to her to said place after all the cabin passengers and officers had sat at the table and eaten. The petitioner adds that she was compelled to sit up all night, although a bed was offered to her on the floor of said boat, which she refused for the reason that the place was public and a place of passage for every one, and she could not, on account of delicacy, disrobe herself or be exposed to the sight of every one. She therefore enters suit for the amount above stated against Mr. Benson, under the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution of Louisiana, under the laws of the United States, and under the provisions of Act No. 38 of the General Assembly of 1869.

Upper Mississippi Affairs.

The dissolution between the Northern line and the Northwestern Union Packet Company has brought around the following results: The Northwestern Union will run a daily line from here to St. Paul under the title of the White Collar line, and will load their steamers at the wharfboat above the bridge—formerly the Peoples' line. The S. S. Merrill is the first boat under the new arrangement, and leaves on Monday evening. The boats belonging to the company are the Belle La Crosse, Alex. Mitchell and Milwaukee, now above the rapids, the Northwestern and S. S. Merrill below the rapids, the Tom Jasper, City of Quincy and John Kyle running in the New Orleans trade, and several laid up. What boats of the Northwestern Union Packet Company will comprise the White Collar line, we are not yet informed, but we will be able to give the list to our readers next week. Dick Roberts has been appointed agent of this line. The Northern line has the steamers Clinton, Red Wing, Lake Superior, Savannah, New Boston, Charlie Cheever, Bill Henderson and Dan Hine, which they will lay up and run the following six from the lower rapids to St. Paul connecting at Keokuk with the Keokuk Packet Company boats. The Northern Line will still receive freight on their wharfboat for all points above Keokuk and the Keokuk packets will land there and take on this freight on their way up. There has been no written agreement between the two companies. The arrangement is only a verbal understanding as yet. This is the way matters stand at present, how they will terminate hereafter we cannot foretell; but as it is a lively competition and low rates are looked for.—*St. Louis Republican.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

W T McMullin, 1 car hay; W J Anderson & co, 7 bxs s w lights; Jno Kennedy, lot lumber; J H Davis, lot bolts and nails; Sheriff & co, 1 bale mdse; Devlin Bros, lot liquors; F H Stewart & co, lot brushes; Lippincott & co, 2 boxes axes; John Kennedy, lot sundries; A & D H Chambers, 16 bbls b glass; Geo A Kelley, 16 do grease; American Iron Works, 25 do e oil; Jones & Laughlin, 2 do do; W B Hays & Son, 25 cases lard; Reese Owens, 20 tcs shoulders; Weber & M, 1 car shingles; Wm McKee, 4 ash pots; J P Smithson & co, 49 bxs f jars; Enterprise Glass co; 18 do do; Wm Stewart, 2 bbls flour; G Ellis, 19 bbls comp, 108 rolls felt; J Henderson & Bro, 2 barrels alcohol; J Hammett & Son, 35 hides; T C Jenkins, 1 case peaches; 300 bbls flour, 1,200 sacks do; Hosmer & Jones, 1 cad tobacco; J P Dean, 7 cases handles; E H Horner & Bro, 1 do do; Woodworth & D, 10 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Welsh, 1 car wheat; J M Hebron, 20 bbls lubricating oil; Schomaker & co, 200 bbls flour, 25 pcs hams; Slack & Shoals, 1 car lumber; Pickersgill & co, 1 box mouldings; W P Townsend, 29 kegs rivets, 8 casks do, 3 bbls do; W F Casey, 1 car lumber; C Schleiter, lot cut stone, marble, &c; Louis Waving, 100 sacks flour; Maloney & L, 1 car s steel; D Wallace, 200 bbls flour; Graff, B & co, 4 cars limestone; Logan, Gregg & co, 2 bdls forks; Jas Merewell & co, 2 do do; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 car hay; Schnellbaugh & H, 219 bgs oats; Kiel & Richart, 284 do do; Bueker & co, 169 do do; Pier, Dannals & co, 169 bags malt; Laing & McC, 86 bbls flour; Houghton, McC & co, 119 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; Hostetter & Smith, 100 bbls spirits; S Lindsay & co, 100 bbls flour; Arbuckles & co, 55 bxs cheese; Hitchcock & McC, 1 car scum.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Henry Cordur, 4 cars staves and heading; J. M. Hemphill, 3 cars staves; Rudolph T, 1 car shingles; Alston & Son, 1 car lumber; S Bradley & Son, 3 sacks wool; J W Thompson, 1 lot castings; Spear & Glenn, 55 bbls flour; Voightley, Kopp & co, 320 bds shingles; Allegheny shops, 1 cor lumber; M Steele & son, 180 bgs oats; F Altvator, 4 cars stone; Richey & co, 1 bx; r tallow; D Butler, 3 bds leather; J C Kappe, 7 bds; g s hides; M Gauon, lot scrap iron and copper; CH Morledge, 24 bxs cheese; Young & Booth, lot emp a bbls; Workman & D, 1 wagons, 2 pr shafts, 8 wheels; M Mechlman & co, lot e beer kgs; A Ackley, 1 car ice; Sup. Iron Co., 2 cars i stone; Kruse & K, 59 bxs axes; J G Garnhart, 6 csks bottles; Park & M, 4 csks bottles; Chas Reizenstine, 1 do ware; S Harrold, 1 tool chest, 1 wheel; Barron, J & S, 13 bags rags; J Shomaker & Son, 14 barrels 1 blooms; Johnson, W & co, 2 bxs iron bolts; Gilmore & co, 5 cars wheat; Reed Bros, 1 car lumber; W J McMasters 1 do; G A. Cochran, 1 do; J Lautner, 3 w drawers; McCallin, C & co, 4 cans in boxes, 1 hf bbl traps; A Wilson, 16 ps tobacco, 1 cs do; T J Strattan 1 crate y cake, 1 bx do; Rev J Horucker, 1 organ.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

W L Jones, 10⅛ butts tobacco; H Evert, 6 bbls whiskey; E H Myers & co, 12 tcs bacon, 50 do hams; Haworth & D, 75 bxs candles; McHenry & Hood, 1 car bulk wheat; Jas H Parker, 200 tcs hams; Wm Hays, 50 do; P Duff & Son, 31 do; R Knox & Son, 2 cars e corn; L B Jones, 1 car water melons; T C Jenkins, 400 bbls flour; Hitchcock, McCreery & co 416 bushels of wheat; Laing & McC, 200 sks grain; J & W Fairley, 190 do do; Jas. McVay, 19 do potatoes; Watt, L & co, 100 bbls flour; A Kirkpatrick & co 50 do do; D wallace, 100 do do; Reese Owens, 60 tcs hams; Dalzell & T, 100 do do; Marshall & co, 2 cars bulk meats; Jackson & E, 1 do water mellons; Watt, L & co, lot tobacco; E Lindsay & co, 2 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Maloney & L, 1 car steel scrap; Moorehead & co, 3 do brick; J & A Hays, 1 car lumber; Buntine & M, 1 do do; B Schmedt & co, 2 do do; Rubery, M & B, 1 do do; Mellon Bros, 1 do do; L R Nartin, 2 bx organs; E Move & co, 11 bxs cheese; Capt Upion, 3 hf bbls fish; Grover & B S m Co, 2 crats wiss; G A Keely; 10 bxs a b comp; Fairbanks, M & co, 3 bxs scales; McKnight, W & co, 4 bx paper; Harris & co, 10 bbls l oil; J W Morrison, 8 racks Frames; A McVish, 1 drum tabacco; Aiken, W, & P, 17 bbls onions; C P Markle & Son, 2 bdls rags; Westinghouse A B Co, 1 resoirvoy; Nicholas, T & co, 3 bbls husks; A J Wells, 1 bx h w; J W Taylor, 1 bxs tabacco; Enterprise, G Co, 2 bx glass; W G Johnson, 1 bx paper; Woodworth & L, 2 bbls eggs; J J Pettit, 2 bxs do, 2 kgs do, 6 bbls apples; Voigt, M & co, 10 do potatoes; W J Steel, 41 do apples; Loh & Cooley, 4 do potatoes, 2 do onions; P Duff & Son, 3 do do; J Daub, 3 tubs cheese; J Sebaugh, 1 do do; W Pickersgill, 1 bx mdse; Close, S & co, 10 bdls sides; J O'Brien, 15 crocks a butter; Godfrey & C, 391 bdls paper; J Hammond, 4 bbls apples; Houck, McC & co, 1 do eggs; Pretzfield Bros, 1 bx cigars; Knox & co, 25 bzs cheese; W Sumner, 1 s machine; J S Mahon, 45 bbls apples; W Welsh, 25 sks wheat; W G Mills, 1 car oats; A S Gilmore, 2 bxs cigars; B Pfaum, 1 bx soap; Sherriff & L, 3 sks old copper; H H Collins, 1 car s pipe.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Ill Cen R R, 164 rails iron; J Korta, 4 calves; Isabella Furnace, 4 cars limestone; S J Richards, lot machinery; G A Kelley, 3 bxs sundries; F Holin, 1 1 safe; Harrison Bros, 1 car stone; Shoenberger, B & co, 12 cars limestone; Carnagie, K & co, 5 do do; J McCrossan, 3 cans milk, 5 baskets; Mrs P Stewart, 4 baskets apples; G Glass, 1 car flooring; J Dalzell & Son, 52 bb's tar; J M McIlwaine, 6 bush apples; J A Bartly, 10 bush potatoes; Wm Hoffman, 4 cales; J S Patterson & Son lot mdse; Voigt, M & co, 7 barrels pears; J & A Deitz, lot apples, pears and potatoes.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	J Painter & Sons, m	3
J W Porter, m	4	Loomis & Collard, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o.	9	Lewis, O & P, o	1
Graff, B & Co, o	8	Rodgers & B m	6
Pittsburgh Forge Co, o.	5	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4
Meredith, F & Co, m	4	Shoenberger B & Co, o.	6
Atlas Works, m	2		
Total			60

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger B & Co, m	3	Lewis, O & P, m	1
McKnight & Co, o	4	J W Porter, m	4
Caughey & Hallman, m.	1		
Total			13

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, p i	5	Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	12
Dilworth, P & Co, o	1	J. Moorhead, b	3
Lucy Furnace, o	12		
Total			33

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	2	J Reamer, m	3
J. Moorhead, m	3	Dilworth, P & Co, m	2
Total			20

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	J W Porter, b	5
Loomis & C, m	4	Jones & Laughlins, o	1
Total			17

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	20	S M Kier	56
Coleman, R & Co	20		
Total			96

PIG METAL MERCHANTS.

PAUL JONES & CO.,

Pig Metal Commission Merchants,

No. 88 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special Agents for a number of the best brands of MAHONING VALLEY METALS.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, secured by Mortgage on the Property, Road, Franchises, &c., of the Company, and bearing 7 3-10 Per Cent. interest, free of taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY HALL,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 3, 1872.

NOTICE

TO

Machinists and Engine Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 6 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, August 19, 1872, for Constructing and Erecting

Two Graduating Plunger Pumping Engines

On grounds belonging to the city, on the Allegheny river, immediately above mouth of Negley's Run.

Plans of the same can be seen, and specifications and forms of proposals obtained on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
S. BEYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1872.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1872, until 12 o'clock M., for the

Building of an Engine House

On the corner of Forty-fourth and Calvin streets, for the City of Pittsburgh.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Kerr & Steins, Architects, Fourth avenue

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

All proposals to be addressed to J. H. McKELVEY, Chairman of the Committee.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. McKELVEY,
GEO. H. WILLISON,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
HENRY HAYS,
JOHN J. TORLEY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the Clearing and Grubbing, Grading and Bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1st.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to

H. S McCOMB, President, or
S. B. REED,
Engineer in Charge, Jackson, Tenn.

MWF

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON R. W. Co.,
OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until MONDAY, August 12th, 1872, for the Excavation of Foundations, Timber for Foundations and Masonry for the Bridge over Monongahela river, at Port Perry, for the P. R. R. Branch, to connect with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway.

Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the office of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company.

Bids to be addressed to

J. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Caps, Capes Torches and Flags.

CAMPAIGN
CAPES &
CAPS.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists.

E. Edmundson & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK

AND

Life Insurance Company,

116 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

Authorized Capital, - - - - $1,000,000.

Through characteristic system of business, and its large Capital Stock, this Company affords to Depositors a degree of security and other important advantages never before combined in any other Savings Bank. Deposits received on the most liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:

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A. B. STEVENSON, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

JOS. WALTON, JOHN WATT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, ABDIAL McCLURE,
C. F. SCHWARTZ, ALEX. TINDLE,
ROBT. YOUNG, C. J. SMITH,
R. CURRY, JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
MARTIN BRIGGS, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
J. R. BINGLER, BERNARD KRUGH,
DR. C. BAELZ, JAS. McAFEE,

L. KLEE, Assistant Secretary.
W. B. HOLLIS, Cashier.

MWF

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL........$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

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D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

MWF

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY,

No. 47 East Diamond Street.

CAPITAL STOCK........$100,000.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits and compounds every six months. Any sum received from one dollar upwards.

Depositors can draw their money out without previous notice.

DIRECTORS:

Jonathan Gallagher, John A. Hermann,
John Kirkpatrick, Wm. H. Graham,
John Herchenrother, Thomas Mabon, M. D.,
Oliver Anderson.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER, President.
HENRY A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL........$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON........President.
JOHN D. FRASER........Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL........$100,000
PRIVILEGE........$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites,

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

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EDWARD DUFF, G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON, D. F. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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CYRUS CLARKE, JR........Cashier

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

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94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

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292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.

Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.

A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s,

43 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE.

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"New York State Reserve."
[Trade Mark.]

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Consignments Solicited.

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

Miller's Screw Can,

Patented March, 1868.

The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax.

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for Sample.

All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

109 and 111 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season.

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

*AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON*

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL........$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
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NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of ANNIE B. BISSELL, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, to

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INDIA	June	—25	July	10—25
ATLANTIC	June	11—26	July	11—26
ST. PAUL	June	12—27	July	12—29
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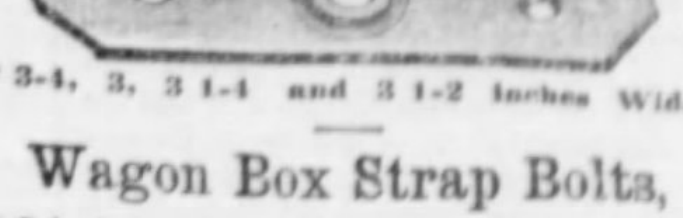

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THE VERY LATEST.

North Carolina.

Result of the Election Still Doubtful.

Probable Majority Either Way Less Than 1,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6.—The official majorities are received: New Hanover, revised, 1,382 for Caldwell—Republican gain of 475; Brunswick, 90 for Caldwell—Republican gain of 89; Onslow, 400 for Merriman—Democratic loss of 20. The official vote of but few counties can be got here, as nearly all are sent to Raleigh. The Conservatives here are all very hopeful and relying on the western counties to elect Merriman. Many leading Republicans concede Merriman's election by a small majority. The *Star* and *Journal* both claim Merriman's election by about 800.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 6.—Official returns to-day from counties already heard from change but little the aggregate estimate heretofore given. The Democrats still hold some 650 on Shipp's Democratic majority of 1870. Eleven counties are to hear from, which counties, it is conceded, will hold the vote of 1870. The Republicans are despondent to-day, and Democrats hopeful. Both parties figure with approximating results. Information from the west this evening will doubtless decide the matter, with the chances at present in favor of Merriman.

LATER.

Democrats Hopeful, and Republicans Confident.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 6.—All the counties have been heard from, except ten in the west. The vote thus far for Caldwell is even with Shipp's majority of 1870, and in the remaining counties the candidates stand an even chance. Eight of the counties to hear from are in the Eighth district, and eleven counties already heard from in that district give Merriman a net gain of over one hundred each. Everything turns upon this, and the Democrats are hopeful of maintaining their gains. The Republicans are quite confident, and claim Caldwell's election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6.—The following official majorities have been received at the *Star* office, direct from the Registers of Deeds of the several counties:

Rockingham, Merriman's majority............359
Burke, Merriman's majority............169
Gates, Merriman's majority............242
Parson, Merriman's majority............282
Nash, Caldwell's majority............9

A comparison of the official votes of the counties received at the the *Star* office with the unofficial vote on which estimates are based at Raliegh, shows errors in at least half the counties. In the report of Union county alone, there is an error in Merriman's favor of 175 votes. It is believed that nothing but an official count will decide the result. Both parties seem hopeful to-night.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Judge Merriman telegraphed to Alex. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, at four P. M. to-day, as follows: "I believe I am elected by a majority of from 500 to 1,000."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Six Fishing Vessels Capsized and all on Board Lost—Investigation of Railway Casualties.

LONDON, August 6.—During a severe storm yesterday six fishing vessels belonging to Berwick capsized and all on board were lost.

Several railway casualties having occurred, by which upward of twenty lives were lost, Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disasters, and inquire into the general management of railroads with relation to the safety of passengers.

Mr. Schenck, American Minister, General Sherman and Mr. Stanley occupied seats in the visitors' gallery last night during the session of the House of Commons.

Melkshott Court, the residence of Lady Ashburton, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

GENEVA, August 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and at three o'clock adjourned until to-morrow. Nothing in regard to to-day's proceedings has transpired.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

GENEVA, August 6.—The Arbitrators and senior counsel of both sides were dined yesterday by Sir Roundell Palmer.

LONDON, August 6.—The American fleet will proceed from Cowes to Gravesend, and from Gravesend to the North Sea, where it will remain during the winter and return to the English channel in the spring.

Minister Schenck will soon give a ball at which the officers of the fleet and Mr. Stanley will be present.

The report that Lord Hatherly has resigned the High Chancellorship is premature.

MADRID, August 6.—The *Imparcial* newspaper, speaking of the Cuban insurrection, says: 13,600 rebels have been killed and 70,000 have submitted to Spanish authority; 10,000 horses, 5,000 arms and 3,000 swords have been captured.

LONDON, August 6.—The Emperor Napoleon has gone so Bagnor, a seaside resort in Sussex.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 6.—The steamships Oceanic, Parthia and Nebraska, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 6.—The steamer West, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 6, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝a93; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; do of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 90⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞. Turpentine 52s. The weather is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes 55 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 9⅝a9⅞d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red spring wheat 10s 9da11s; red winter wheat 11s 9d; receipts of wheat for the last three days 28,000 bushels; American 12,000 bushels. Flour 26s 6a27s. Corn 27sa27s 3d; receipts of corn for the last three days 24,000 bushels; American 17,000 bushels. Oats 2s 9d. Lard 37s 3d. Cumberland middles 28s; short rib middles 33s 6d.

Foreign News By Mail.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Constantinople advices to the 24th ult. state that the Turkish authorities ordered two agents of the British Bible Society to leave Borussia. Their books were seized and the sale of all Protestant works prohibited. The British embassy at Constantinople is investigating the affair.

Paris mail advices to the 24th state that in the office of the *Peuple Francais* thousands of imperial papers were seized, and voluminous secret correspondence also discovered, together with pamphlets intended for distribution in the army.

Fresh Mexican Outrages Upon Texans.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 6.—Captain King, the largest stock owner in Texas, and party were attacked six miles from his rancho by a band of seventy-eight Mexicans on Saturday, and a German named Speicht was killed. The others escaped. The Mexicans fled when their fire was returned. It is believed these men were sent to murder Mr. King to prevent him appearing before the Depredation Commissioners at Brownsville. The Commissioners express astonishment at the crimes and outrages the Mexicans have perpetrated on the people of Texas as shown by the testimony taken.

Chief Justice Chase Not Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Tribune* will state to-morrow, on authority, that the lately published reports that Chief Justice Chase is in a very critical condition, that he is suffering from a complication of acute disorders, and that he is fast losing his intellect through softening of the brain, are alike unwarranted and wanton. The Chief Justice has been suffering since his arrival at Naragansett Pier with a slight malarious attack, the seeds of which he probably took with him from Washington, but his brain is as unclouded as ever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire occurred at Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday night, which consumed property to the amount of $50,000.

Dr. De La Roche, a Memphis druggist, suicided on Monday night with chloroform during a fit of *mania a potu*.

The wife of Mr. John Mathewson, residing near Yates City, Knox county, Ill., was most brutally murdered on Monday by some ununknown miscreant who previously endeavored to violate her person. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the villain.

Hon. Lorenzo Mason, of Detroit, Michigan, died on Monday night at Rocky Point, Rhode Island, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Nicholas C. Cinnott, a prosperous merchant of Chicago previous to the fire, but who was ruined by that calamity, suicided at St. Louis yesterday by shooting himself.

A freight and stock train collided near Hermann, Missouri, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday. Daniel Allison, engineer, was badly scalded, and a large number of cattle were killed or injured.

A man named Patrick Timmons was drowned in White river, at Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday.

Henry Nyehaus, an old citizen of St. Wendel, Posey county, Indiana, fell from his chair at his niece's wedding yesterday, and died almost instantly.

A young man named Henry Graham was drowned in the Ohio river at Louisville yesterday.

The formal opening of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad took place yesterday; thirty miles of the track having been completed.

President Grant leaves the Thousand Islands this morning for Long Branch by way of Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain. A public reception will be given him at Ogdensburg.

Mahlon H. Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, sailed for New York on the 5th.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Wilson Club at Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

URBANA, Ohio, August 6, 1872.

A Grant and Wilson club was fully organized here last night by the election of L. H. Long, President, and B. Jones, colored, Vice President.

Democratic Disagreement in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 6.—The Democratic Convention held at Clarksburg in this State, to-day, nominated Col. Ben Wilson for Congress from the First District. The delegates who were instructed to vote for John J. Davis, the present Congressman, refused to go into the convention. Wilson was nominated over J. H. Good on the first ballot. The Wood county delegation, that had promised one-third of their vote to Good, which would have resulted in his being nominated at the ballot cast, threw their entire vote for Wilson. The Davis men are jubilant at the nomination of Wilson over Good. Davis announced himself a few days since as an independent candidate for re-election to Congress from this district.

Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, for Greeley.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from General J. F. Farnsworth, in which he announces his intention of supporting Greeley.

Michigan Congressional Nomination.

DETROIT, MICH., August 6.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh District to-day renominated D. D. Conner, of Port Huron, for Congress.

Senator Wilson Greeted by Immense Audiences in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, August 6.—Hon. Henry Wilson addressed an immense audience at Brazil, Clay county, to-day, and left there for Crawfordsville in the afternoon to speak at the latter place to-night. The campaign in this part of the State is getting lively. Thus far the principal show of activity has been on the Republican side.

Enthusiastic German Grant Meeting in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—General W. S. Heiler, of New York, spoke here to-night to the German Grant and Wilson club at Turner Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience was present.

Fatal Railroad Accident at New Castle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., August 6, 1872.

As Nick Marlow, a laborer at Etna furnaces in this city, was pushing a car on the trestle work, the shifting engine came up and struck the car, killing Marlow instantly. Deceased was married and leaves a family to mourn his sad end.

STATE NEWS.

Harrisburg was visited by a terrific tornado Monday night about ten o'clock, the severest that has been experienced there. A vast amount of damage was done throughout the city, roofs of torn buildings off, some 200 or 300 trees blown down, and thousands of panes of glass broken by the hail.

A new steam drill, capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, has just been introduced in the anthracite regions by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It will bore further in one day than a dozen men with the old drills could drill in a month. Moreover, it is so contrived that it will bring up sections of stone or coal two or three inches in diameter, and thus obviate the necessity of a microscopic examination of dust to ascertain the character of the strata beneath.

A terrific storm of wind, hail and rain passed over Chambersburg on the afternoon of the 1st, doing much damage. A brown stone monument, the largest in the cemetery, erected by the Odd Fellows to the memory of Aaron Nichols, was blown over and broken. The large brick stack at Hyser's paper mill was blown over, and the tin roof taken off the mill. Kutz & Wentz's large brewery, in process of rebuilding after being destroyed by fire, had the roof taken off and the walls of the upper story blown in. The storm, although not one-half a mile wide, did great injury to corn and other growing crops.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Election of a Pastor.

The members of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, met on Monday evening to nominate a pastor for the year commencing September next. Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. Alexander Clark, Rev. S. Cowl, and Rev. J. B. Lucas were named. On the second ballot Mr. Clark received a majority of all the votes cast, and was duly nominated. Messrs. Wm. Rinebart, W. J. Troth and Samuel Fleming were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Clark of his election. There are some doubts expressed in regard to Mr. Clark's acceptance, his duties as editor of the *Methodist Recorder* requiring nearly all his time. He was formerly pastor of the congregation, and this second call shows a high appreciation of his services.

Circus Runaways.

The Central Park Menagerie and Circus left the Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday morning for this city, where they propose to give a number of exhibitions. The procession moved up Ohio street, and when it neared Federal street a horse attached to a buggy belonging to R. Knox & Son, flour and feed dealers, became frightened at the music and dashed down the West Diamond. The buggy finally collided with a fire plug at the southeast corner of the Diamond and was completely demolished. The harness gave way and the horse ran into Fisher's tavern, creating a panic among the farmers. No one was injured. Three country teams attached to hay wagons near the scales also became frightened and started off, but were checked before they had proceeded far.

An Unnatural Crime.

A young woman aged twenty-two years, named Levina Dunlap, arrived in Allegheny a few days ago from Tarentum, and was employed as a domestic in a house on Benton alley, Second ward. Last evening she repaired to the outhouse, and not returning for a long time, a member of the family went to see what was the matter. After an investigation, it was discovered that the woman had given premature birth to a child, and thrown it into the vault. The infant, which was advanced about six months, was taken out and removed to Fairman & Co.'s undertaking rooms, where Drs. Kirker and Smith will make an examination to ascertain whether the child was still born or not. The girl was arrested and taken to the lock-up, but was afterward removed to Passavant's hospital. She stated that she was unmarried and that the father of the child had died recently. The Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at headquarters, President Gross in the chair. The meeting was the largest yet held, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Reports were called from the various subcommittees and encouraging responses made.

Considerable discussion took place on the arrangements being made for the reception of the Soldiers and Sailors, and the preparations in fact for the convention of the 17th of September. Gen. Pearson, chairman of the Resident Committee, reported the progress made. The question as to the time of the torchlight procession and the mass convention, was left for further consideration.

Mr. Blakeley, from the Naturalization Committee, offered a resolution covering the addition of the following as members of the committee, which was adopted. Messrs. W. F. McKelvey, James A. Ross, John Patterson, H. J. Thomas, Roland D. Jones, Wm. J. Diehl and Fred. Wilhelm.

A resolution was adopted covering the arrangements of a number of meetings throughout the county.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore, it was decided to meet every Tuesday, hereafter, throughout the campaign at two o'clock P. M.

A large amount of business not proper for publication was transacted. Adjourned.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 18⅛a18⅜c; low middling 19⅛a19⅜c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Good cotton scarce and firm; middling upland 20⅛c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; no sales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,122, making the supply for the week thus far 4,889 head, or 287 cars, against 270 cars same time last week. Market opened slow and ⅛c off from last week's rates; buyers are unwilling to pay the price asked; the run of stock good, and about 1,200 disposed of; 205 Ohio, from 1,068 to 1,500 lbs, $5 75a7 00; 435 Illinois, 1,105 to 1,315 lbs, $6 00a6 50; 37 Michigan, 1,100 lbs, $5 55; 180 Indiana steers, 1,240 to 1,353 lbs, $6 30 a6 70; 190 Texas, 1,050 to 1,088 lbs, $4 75a5 00. Sheep—Receipts 2,000, making the supply for the week thus far 5,800, against 2,400 same time last week; market not fairly opened; 1,015 Michigan sheep, 78 to 89 lbs, $5 00 to $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,500, making the supply for the week thus far 1,186, against 6,800 same time last week. Market flat; majority of stock in pens thin; good hogs will command $4 75 to $5 00; thin stock $4 00 to $5 00; sales 32 Ohio, 191 to 205 lbs, at $4 62⅛a4 75; 253 Illinois, 253 lbs, $5 00.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 3,118; shipments yesterday 274. Market fairly active and prices of shipping steers ⅛a⅜c higher, or 5⅛a5⅜c for light fat to medium steers; 6a6⅛c for good well fatted; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs steers 6⅛a6⅞c. A fancy lot averaging 1,500 lbs, sold at 7⅛c. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,677; shipments yesterday 6,799. Market active and higher at $4 20a4 45, common to extra Yorkers selling at $4 45a4 55. Sheep—Receipts to-day 1,064; shipments yesterday 433. Market moderately active but unchanged at $4 75a5 50 for fair to choice.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 6.—Beef cattle—receipts 827; market less active and prices from ⅛a⅜c off; choice $10 0 a10 25; extra $9 00a9 50; first quality $7 25a8 50; second quality $6a7; third quality $4 50a5 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 6,774; demand fair; market a shade heavier; sales in lots at $4 00a5 50 each; extra $6a9.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Policeman Chases a Prisoner Two Miles and then Falls Unconcious to the Ground—The Officer Lying in a Critical Condition.

Officer McCurry, of Mayor Callow's police, was handed a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Buckley, who was charged with cruelly beating his wife. The officer, learning that Buckley was at Wood's Run, started about two o'clock yesterdey afternoon, in company with officer Barr for that locality. When they arrived at the works where Buckley was employed, suspecting that all was not right, he made his escape from the mill and started toward the city. The officers soon were apprised of this fact and followed in close pursuit. The prisoner for a time appeared to gain on the officers, but after a mile had been traversed the prisoner showed signs of weakness. The officers gradually gained on him, and finally arrested him on Beaver avenue, near Manhattan street, Fifth ward, a distance of about two miles from Wood's Run.

The arrest had no sooner been effected than officer McCurry, unfortunately, fell unconscious to the ground. He had greatly overheated himself from the chase, and was entirely exhausted. He was removed to his home on Hamblin street, Sixth ward and Drs. O'Hara, Grouard and Cummings summoned, who rendered all the aid in their power for the unfortunate man. At a late hour last night he had not returned to consciousness, and but slight hopes were entertained for his recovery. Mr. McCurry has been one of the best officers on the force, and it is to be hoped he will rally from this shock and recover.

THE LATE GEORGE BLACK.

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, held yesterday, Mr. John Scott in the chair, resolutions were passed expressive of the sentiments of the Board relative to the loss of their President, Mr. George Black. The resolutions bear testimony to his wisdom, his uprightness and his excellent social and moral qualities, and extend sympathy to his bereaved family and friends.

The Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh, met in special session and adopted similar resolutions, delaring sorrow at Mr. Black's death; regret that the Board had been deprived of so valued and useful a member, and that the manufacturing and mercantile interests had lost so able and honorable a representative; and tendering their earnest sympathies to the family.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Young Man Foud Dead in an Oil Tank.

On Sunday morning last, a young man named Daniel W. Harvey was found dead in an oil tank, on Island Run, near Smith's Ferry, under rather mysterious circumstances. There were but six and a half inches of water in the tank, and it was difficult to understand how the young man lost his life through mere accident. He had previously expressed himself as tired of life, and some are of the opinion that he may have committed suicide. Hehad been in the tank, it is supposed, about twenty hours, when found. Justice Almey held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was only nineteen years of age.

A Remarkable Occasion.

We have received from Mr. W. N. Hull, of the Ashbury Life Insurance Company, No. 129 Smithfield street, a card of invitation to a most remarkable family re-union to take place at Woodbury, Connecticut, on the 17th of September next. The following extracts from the invitation will explain the nature of the occasion:

"Centennial Anniversary and Golden Wedding. Orphany Teeple, 100 years of age, September 15th, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford J. Hull, Woodbury, Connecticut."

"Mrs. Orphany Teeple has reached her 100th year. Her daughter and husband, Bradford J. and Catharine Hull, celebrate the 50th anniversary of their wedding day. The children, grand-children, great grand-children, great great grand-children, and all relatives and friends, are expected HOME. Services will be held and a public dinner served, at Bethel Rock, on Tuesday, the 17th, at ten o'clock, A. M., in all of which the people of "ye ancient town" will participate. Family services will be held at the residence of B. J. Hull, on Wednesday, the 18th.

This will be a union of rare interest to the descendants and friends of the venerable lady, should she live to enjoy the hundreth anniversary of her birth, and no less interesting to the son and daughter who are to celebrate their golden wedding at the same time.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A LARGE amount of local matters is unavoidably crowded out to-day.

MR. PATTERSON, Mayor's clerk, has gone on a trip east, in company with his wife.

THE Ormsby Hose Company has disbanded, alleging as a reason that the borough refused to supply them with sufficient hose.

MR. J. P. CUNNINGHAM, an old printer, but latterly employed as a book agent in this city, died at the City Hospital a few days ago. His face was familiar to almost every business and professional man.

THE alarm of fire from Box 14, yesterday afternoon, was caused by the floor in the kitchen of L. Bechtold's saloon taking fire. The firemen responded promptly, but they were not required to go into serviee.

IN the United States Court, yesterday, T. B. Hiddon, of the firm of C. T. Reynolds & Co., New York, filed a petition asking that the Climax Mower and Reaper Company be declared bankrupt. The usual order was made.

THE Consolidated Gas Company have notified the city authorities that they are now ready to lay gas pipes on Twenty-eight, Twenty-ninth, Railroad and Penn streets. Permission was granted them to open the streets named.

THE mass meeting to be held in the Allegheny Diamond on Thursday (to-morrow) night in the interest of Grant and Wilson, promises to be a rouser. Allegheny is noted for its big Republican meetings and big Republican majorities.

A LABORER, while engaged about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in unloading ore from a flat on the Ohio river at the foot of Greenwood street, was overcome by the heat. He was removed to his home near by and Dr. Miller summoned. He will likely recover.

A FIRE broke out yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, from the roof of a house in Market alley, Second ward, Allegheny. The flames were extinguished by the Friendship Fire Company before much damage was done. Cause, defective flue. No alarm was sounded.

A TEAMSTER named George R. Hawkins, backed his wagon against a lamp post on Juniata street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, which felled the post to the ground. He was arrested and brought before Mayor Callow, who imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

THE stockholders of the Central Bank yesterday elected the following directors: Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Brown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Denniston, George Bingham, Abraham Hayes, Paul H. Hacke, and James Lyons.

COL. T. PAULEY, the veteran editor of the Waynesburg, Greene county *Messenger*, was in the city yesterday. Aside from his politics, Pauley is a genial, good fellow, and has hosts of friends in and out of his party. He says he sugar-coated the Greeley pill and "worried" it down.

AT a meeting of the School Directors of Chartiers township the following teachers were selected for the graded school, to serve for the ensuing term: Principal, Mr. J. J. Snodgrass; Grammar, Miss D. Benson. Intermediate, Miss Sue Johnston; Primary, Miss Sallie Barnes.

THE Birmingham Council met last evening. The several monthly reports were presented and adopted. The Burgess stated that paving bonds on Union alley, amounting to about $1,000, would be due on the 12th inst., which the Finance Committee was instructed to redeem. After the transaction of the usual routine business the meeting adjourned.

AN alarm was sounded last night about nine o'clock from box No. 73, caused by the breaking out of a fire at Girty's Run. The firemen repaired to the box, corner of Forty-first and Butler streets, when they discovered that the fire was across the river, when they returned home. It was reported that three dwellings were destroyed, but no particulars have been obtained.

JOSEPH K. PHILLIPS, the recusant witness in the Bender case, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and costs, for contempt, within ten days after the sentence, yesterday handed over the fine, for the use of the county. His counsel intend to take the case to the Supreme Court, for review, there being some doubt as to the construction of the law in the case.

JOHN ECKER and John Abel lodged informations yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging John Miller, John Redman, and other parties unknown, with felonious assault and battery. Ecker alleges that Miller cut him on the head with a knife. Miller was arrested and held for a hearing, but the other parties have not yet been apprehended.

As the funeral of Mr. J. S. Kelly, killed at East Liberty, was passing the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, yesterday forenoon, the front wheel of one of the buggies, (in which were a young man, his wife and child,) broke down, causing the occupants to fall out. The lady was bruised about the face, but was not otherwise injured. The other ocupants were not hurt. The buggy belonged to Mr. Burns.

GEORGE MOORHEAD, proprietor of a grocery store, made information yesterday before Mayor Callow, against a girl for the larceny of thirty-five dollars. He alleged that the girl entered his store to purchase some butter, and while he was in the cellar getting the article, the girl stole the money from the drawer. She returned in a short time to purchase some eggs, and returned part of the money, but the balance is still missing. The girl was arrested and is now in the lock-up, awaiting a hearing.

EUGENE E. SIMONTON, who was injured on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Denniston, while on a visit from Chicago, to his parents in this city, died almost immediately after, and his remains were brought on here and interred yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Grant street. He was in ill health, and having gone upon the platform, to get fresh air, was jolted as the train was about making a stop, and fell between the cars. He leaves a wife and child, who had come on from Chicago in advance of him, to spend a few weeks with his parents.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers—Presentations of Annual Reports—the Salary Question Again—Unfinished Business Disposed of.

Last evening the Board of School Controllers met in regular session, in the Common Council chamber.

In the absence of the President, Mr. John E. Parke was called to the chair.

Reports were presented from the Local Boards of the several wards in the city, of the election of teachers in the respective wards, which reports were confirmed. (The reports have already been published.)

Mr. Claney, from the Fifth ward, reported the resignation of Miss Anderson. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

Mr. Parke (Mr. Smith in the chair) read a lengthy report on "Special Instruction," which was adopted and ordered to be published.

The Secretary, Mr. Benney, presented his annual report for the year ending June 1, 1872. The report shows that the receipts from all resources for the year have been $82,295 73. The expenditures were $86,600 21. Balance due depository, June 1st, 1871, $7,012 64. Total expenditures of the Board $93,612 85.

In addition to this there was expended by the ward Boards for grounds, buildings, repairs, etc., $214,687 47, making the aggregate expenses for the year $308,300 32, or an average of $52 per pupil in average attendance. But in the actual amount expended by this board for tuition and contingent expenses, the cost per pupil, in average attendance, is only $14 68. The report suggested that measures be taken to secure the amount due the Board from the Mayor of all fines imposed for drunkenness, that have been collected during his administration. The report closed by recommending that the salaries of the teachers be increased.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Secretary stated that the Board at the last meeting had fixed all the text books to be used the coming year, except algebra and geometry. On motion of Mr. Smith Brooks's algebra and geometry were adopted, with the understanding that the classes now using the old books should continue to use them, and that the new books be introduced when new classes are formed.

Relative to the matter of re-adopting Bartholomew's drawing books and the "Golden Robins," it was decided to leave their adoption optional with the local boards.

The resolution presented at the last meeting that a special committee be appointed, relative to making some arrangements by which all the text books used in the public schools be purchased by the Board, and given to the children free of cost was laid on the table.

The following resolution presented at the last meeting was next taken up:

Resolved, That the salaries of those teachers who have taught not less than six years nor more than eight be fixed at $500; those teachers who have taught eight or more years shall receive $600, and those who have taught over ten years shall receive $700.

Mr. Smith stated that the salaries of teachers in Pittsburgh were much higher than the salaries in Allegheny, and for this reason Allegheny has been losing yearly many of her best teachers, who accept positions in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Claney offered as an amendment that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, to fix a standard of salaries for both cities. He stated that some of the Directors in Pittsburgh were willing to reduce the salaries of their teachers some, and if Allegheny would then increase the salaries of her teachers a uniform grade of salaries would then prevail in both cities. The amendment was lost.

After considerable discussion the motion to adopt the original resolution was put by the chair and lost by a vote of 14 to 17.

Mr. Miller moved that the Printing Committee have the annual reports published as soon as possible, and that two thousand copies be printed. Carried.

Mr. Hemphill presented a resolution increasing the salary of the principal of the colored school to $1,200. The resolution was amended by Mr. Sutton, "and all principals having less than six assistants."

As a number of members had left during the progress of the meeting, no quorum was present, and consequently no action was had on the resolution.

THE original charter of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city has been brought to light, and examined by a number of gentlemen. It is dated April 6, 1815, and is signed by Governor Simon Snyder. It is written on parchment, and among the charter members were James Marrion, Christain Latshaw, John W. Johnson, John McCombs, Matthew B. Lowrie, Wm. Semple, Norris M. Matthews, James Crossan, Reuben Neal, Robert Cochran, Henry Westbay, John P. Shelton, Ben. Kindrut, John Douthett, Joseph Rosseman, George Cochrane, John Fearer, Adam Moreland, William Willock, William Rueger, James Bowen, Elias Williams and James M. Riddle.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

J. Meyer & Son.

This firm have long held the leading place among our furniture manufacturers and dealers, and they are at present prepared to sustain their well earned reputation. The furniture manufactured by them is first class in every respect, while they have on hands a large supply of the finest setts of eastern made furniture ever brought to this market. They are selling all articles at the lowest prices, and in fact are prepared to undersell the Broadway houses in the products of the best eastern manufactories. At this house you can have a sett upholstered in any style you may desire, and the firm have an extensive assortment of brocatelles, cotalines and terrys from which you can make your selection. Their salesrooms are located at Nos. 412 and 414, Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing.

Fill Your Cellar

With Castle Shannon coal. W. O'Keefe, dealer; office, Central Hotel.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends have no other. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Give This Your Attention.

We cannot too highly recommend the establishment of Mr. A. Tindle, Jr., No. 89 Smithfield street, Howard block, to those of our readers in want of trunks, valises, traveling bags, or ladies' satchels. The stock at this house is one of the largest, finest, and most comprehensive to be found in this city, and the goods are in every respect of the most superior quality, and are withal sold at the most reasonable prices. Of sole leather trunks Mr. Tindle has an endless variety. European tourists will find at this house a trunk called the "steamer," purposely designed to be taken into the state room while on ship board. We are satisfied that all the patrons of Tindle's trunk house will be thoroughly satisfied with their purchases.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Fill Your Cellar

With Castle Shannon coal. W. O'Keefe, dealer; office, Central Hotel.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Oil Lamps.

Best No. 1 carbon oil at 30 cents per gallon, by G. Porzel, No. 90 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

DIED.

TRAUTMAN—On Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, at 2 o'clock, ANNA CATHARINE, wife of Adam Trautman, Sr., in the sixty second year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1,801 Carson street, East Birmingham, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS—On Monday afternoon, August 5th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, WEST ANNA, wife of George O. Davis. Funeral from the residence of her father, Barclay Preston, Esq., corner Van Braam and Bluff streets, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

BLACK—On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, GEORGE BLACK, Esq., aged fifty-seven years.

Funeral from his late residence, West Ohio street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Sh t, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express, C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

DR. HUNTER

IN PITTSBURGH.

Testimony From His Patients.

I ask those afflicted with these distressing, dangerous and generally-believed incurable diseases, to investigate these statements. I have spent many years in studying and treating these diseases, viz: Ailments of the Breathing Organs and Ears, and my success is a *natural* result. The reason why I have been more successful than physicians who devote themselves to general family practice, or those who treat several classes of disease, is accounted for by the fact that I see and treat more of these ailments in a year than they come in contact with during a lifetime.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
69 Fifth avenue.

DEAFNESS OF LONG STANDING CURED.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1872.

Dr. Hunter having afforded me much relief in a remarkably short space of time, from an affliction of many years' standing, after all other means had failed, and feeling convinced that he is a skillful physician and surgeon in his specialty, and a gentleman of integrity, I cheerfully make a public statement of the fact.

I have suffered for upward of fifteen years with disease in the ears, and from partial loss of hearing for eight years. I applied to numerous physicians and resorted to everything which promised relief without obtaining it.

Dr. Hunter's letters and the numerous testimonials from his patients, and other evidences of his skill and success, attracted my attention, and I consulted him.

Within two weeks after placing myself under his care the *noises* in one ear which had distressed me for years disappeared, and the hearing was almost entirely restored.

I may add that the other ear is improving, and I have confidence that his treatment will ultimately restore it also.

J. A. HERRON,
95 Penn street.

Place of business, 61 Fifth avenue.

NOISES IN THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27, 1872.

Dr. Hunter has treated me during the last two months for deafness in the right ear and distressing "*noises in the ear*," from which I have suffered for over four years. His treatment has been *entirely successful*—the hearing is now as good as ever, and the noises have disappeared entirely.

JOHN TARN,
Machinist at James Rees' Machine Shop, corner Fourth street and Duquesne way.

CONSUMPTION.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1872.

I consulted Dr. Hunter three months since for Consumption. I had previously consulted many physicians, and tried all the ordinary nostrums, lung cures, etc., advertised or recommended for it, without obtaining relief, and I felt that I was rapidly approaching the grave.

Dr. Hunter's method of treating this disease, by Inhalation, struck me as being rational, and I am happy to say I have derived incalculable benefit from it. I advise none to give up hope until they have tried it, and recommend Dr. Hunter as a skillful and attentive physician.

T. B. GRAY,
Walnut street, Temperanceville, Pa.

RAPID AND PERFECT CURE OF DEAFNESS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1872.

My left ear has been affected for upwards of a year, and I have suffered from deafness since last spring. I had much pain at times in the ear and went to several physicians who made me worse rather than better.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success I went to him a few days since. A few of his operations restored my hearing perfectly—*making it as good as ever*. I feel grateful for this result, and earnestly recommend all persons so afflicted to go to him.

FREDERIC REITTER,
Employee of A. & S. Wilson, Carpenters, No. 211 Third street.
Residence—Bellfield, Fourteenth ward.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING CATARRH.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

A disease of the "*Nasal Cavities*," most persons will answer, but I tell you that in the majority of cases "*Catarrh*" means a chronic affection of that part of the air passages of the head which is *behind* the nasal cavities and *above* the throat.

The DOUCHE and other apparatus so much resorted to by those who do not know this fact, and so frequently recommended by ignorant and unscrupulous patent medicine venders who have a nostrum to dispose of, cannot reach the part. *We must put our remedies in from the Throat*, and for this purpose I have constructed an instrument and long employed it in my practice.

One of the most prominent symptoms of this form of Catarrh is the accumulation of mucus or matter in the throat, most observable in the morning, upon arising, and requiring a "*hawking*" rasping effort to dislodge. In many cases there is a constant "*dropping*" into the throat. Over two thousand two hundred years ago, HIPPOCRATES, the "*Father of Medicine*," described *five* kinds of Consumption, and stated that the *second* variety was caused by this *dropping from the head*, and I assure you this cause is as fruitful and fatal at this day as it was at that period of the world's history.

But this form of Catarrh, if neglected, soon runs into OZÆNA, when the discharges become *offensive*, and crusts and masses of tough, tenacious matter form in the upper part of the throat, above the palate, and in the forward nasal cavities, increasing the patient's distress and rendering his presence and society offensive, if not unbearable.

Those so afflicted seldom realize its gravity, and are sometimes at a loss to understand why close conversation with friends and others should be avoided by them, and their caresses should be treated with seeming carelessness, if not ill disguised repugnance by those near and dear to them. Their condition in this respect is so repulsive, and a full realization of its truth so painful to delicate, sensitive and refined minds that few relatives or friends have the courage to inform them of the full extent and consequences of their malady.

In this way many are led to neglect their affliction for years, until it undermines the health and strength of the lungs, and with shattered frames, ruined constitutions and melancholy forebodings they painfully approach consumptives' graves.

Of the truth of these observations I have daily proofs in my professional experience. I have labored for upward of fifteen years in this field of medical practice. I have tested all the remedies and curative means ever proposed for this malady, and I assure you that no course will prove successful except that which I have described. I see more of this disease in a year than most physicians meet with in a lifetime, and if experience is of any value, I can certainly claim to speak authoritatively.

Examine this method, and see if it does not appeal to your judgment and meet with your idea of what is necessary in your malady. Such matters, though alien to your ordinary conceptions, are not beyond your comprehension, and I shall at all times be pleased to explain it to those who desire to know more of it.

NOTE—Dr. Hunter can be consulted at his office in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Fifth avenue, upon all diseases of the organs of respiration, Heart and Ears, embracing Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Noises in the Ears, Deafness, etc.

Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to these diseases.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

August 7th, 1872—List No. 30.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Mrs and Mr E Y
Ambusson Miss
Atwood Susie
Arbuthnot Marg't
Beach Mrs C H
Baltes Elizabeth
Benton Sallie E
Barr Mary
Barnes Maria S
Bates E T
Bothwell Maria
Bricker Mrs Kate
Bradford Mrs Lucinda
Braden Lizzie
Bundschuh Lizzie
Burns Mrs Marg't
Burk Mrs Marg't
Cossley Mrs H C
Cape Jane H
Clark Mrs Hattie Honora
Carpenter V
Campbell Maggie
Campbell Mary
Carpenter Maggie
Caughey Mrs Rose
Capron Lucy
Caffin Mrs Julia
Cubbert Mary
Dimm'nty Kate
Douds Ally
Donnell Mrs A H D
Dunn Mary A
Dunn Alice
Ellis Susie
Evans Mary
Emmit Emma
Force Sarah (wid)
Fitzsimmons Mollie
Franklin Macie
Fuller Josephine
Gardner MrsEster C
Gleason Hannah
Gannon K
Galbraith Mrs C
Garrison Annie F
Gelwicks MrsEllen
Goslenn Mary
Gordon Annie
Goebel Mrs C H
Gerd Mary
Graff Mrs Edwin
Graham Mrs A
Hackney Maria
Harbison MrsJane
Hackney Maria F
Hays Agnes
Harvey Annie
Harding Miss (for)
Hastings Rose
Hays Lydia
Held Rachel
Hershell Mary A
Hulins Mrs Elizabeth
Hackheimer M
Hoffman Mollie
Hopkins Margaret
Isett Sarah J
Irving Mrs Marg't
Jones Mary (for)
Johnston Annie M
Jones Nellie
Keeley Bridget
Kemp Mrs Julia
Keyser Laura
Keine Mrs Josie
Keister Mrs Mary
Kinsey Martha
Kinderly Alice
Knapp Mrs Jane
Laughlin Mrs M B
Laurence Anna
Lightcap Nellie
Lindsay Julia
Longdon Mrs A
Lynn Mrs Lucy
Lotcross Hetty
Maloney Mrs Mary
Miller Mrs Louisa
Magee Hannah
Mary M
Muller Christiana
May Ella
Morgan Mrs N
Mouton Mrs Jennie
Myers W
Myers Mrs Henry
Munford Mrs S
Murphy Maggie
Murphy Mrs Jennie H
McCartney Maggie
McKinzie Mrs E
McNeeley Eliza
McPherson Mollie
McMahon Mrs E
Newhart Anna
Newton Mrs Matilda
Neeland Kate
Norris Mrs Della
Oliver Mrs M J
O'Hear Mrs Elizabeth
Oursler Mary
Panes Jennie
Pierce Bell
Pannott Rebecca
Palmer Mrs Ophelia
Randall Mrs Louisa S
Renney Mary
Reynolds Mrs W
Ridley Rose
Rifle, Bridget
Raing Rose
Rone Mrs Splina M
Roach Mrs R
Saynders Mrs Lizzie
Shardo Mrs R
Shields M E
Slevin Mrs Lizzie
Smithson Mrs E
Snyder Mary
Snyder Willie
Smith Kate W
Smith Miss
Smithson Mrs Sarah
Sook Mrs E
Stanley Callie
Stevenson Mattie V
Stoonberg Mrs E
Tiersna Anna
Wallace America
Ward Lydia
Ward Sarah
Watts Annie
Webster Archey
White Mrs Henry
Whitesell Mrs J
Wilson Lizzie M
Wilson Mrs M S
Wyland Nancy
Wrigley Mrs
Young Mrs Hannah E
Zimmerman Einora

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1870.

Adams Chas
Adams & Knox
Ackerman Henry
Adair Henry
Able F
Aiken J B
Ainsworth Geo
Alexander Geo B
Allen H
Allen R R
Ammon & Bro
Andrews W P or V
Andrews David
Andrews W
Andrews Jas
Anthony T
Arnold J
Arnold J B
Arnhold M A
Achison Geo W
Ashberg & Co
Ball Geo
Baker I H
Baker W D
Ball Wm
Babison F
Baldwin, Barnes & Co
Baldwin Wm
Bard Wm
Bard Elliott
Barnett R A
Barton David
Baum A F
Beckley Rev J P
Beam D R
Bendley Jno
Benson & Co, G A
Beck Jno
Beggs Harry
Berry Walter
Berry Thomas Dr
Bennett Sol
Benjamin Geo
Beitler J
Bake Jeff
Blaser Frank
Bissell Jno
Black Jno Henry 2 (for)
Boyd R M
Bolton Alex
Borland I C
Brooks & Co B F
Brown Wm C Capt
Brown A
Brown Wm C
Brown J H
Brown M
Brown Sr, Wm R
Brown F
Braitwaite W
Brubaker D R
Brisco A E
Brodie A J
Bredins C J P (for)
Breitwieser A A
Buchanan A G
Buckey Chas
Burkle J
Burkle S
Burns Pat
Byrne Peter (for)
Call N F
Cameron I C
Campbell A C
Campbell B J
Caney W
Callahan J J
Cash Chas
Carlin Jno
Carey Jno
Cavey Wm
Carson C W J
Carter Wm R
Chapman D W
Cherry Dean
Child C C
Child C O
Chessbrown Dr V A
Clint A
Clifton C H
Clark R A 2
Clark & Co R A
Clark J J
Clark A F
Clark H S
Cooke I King
Cole Geo
Cooley W P
Colnon Geo A
Collins Michael
Collins M G
Cornwall J
Connelly W
Corbitt James
Conn Chas J T
Cowles Ed
Crocker Burbark & Co
Cristy James
Curtiey J B
Davragh Capt Jno J
Dauela C H
Davis, Drake & Co
Davis W W
Davis Ed
Davidson & Spillman
Dennison, Porter & Co
Dennis Henry
Devlin Francis (for)
Dillon Jno
Dillon Dan'l (for)
Diel Peter
Dieme W
Dinning Jos
Dietrick Mr
Downing & Co Chas
Dolan Thos (for)
Doran M D
Donovan Dan'l
Drinkwater Geo
Dutcher Albert V
Duew Chas H
Dudley J
Dunn Thos
Duncan W C
Duncan F G
Durcan Lan
Dwyer Dan'l
Eby & Sons
Eicher Bros
Eicock Rev E P
Elcessor A
Elliott J H
Erb D S
Essig Barth
Fairfield Geo
Faerber F H
Farrell E
Fairweather T J
Ferusler Harry
Finton T E J
Feuser Harry O
Ferguson S S
Feney P Q
Fertokin H
Fitzpatrick Pat
Fisher S
Finnick Boyd M
Fleming James
Flint Geo
Flowers S H
Ford O R
Forster Bro
Foster Fred E 2
Fox Den'l
Fodm Thos
Foust Dan'l
Frank Ed
Franklin H P
France Geo C
French S
French S
Fry Gabriel
Fry P
Frieve Ed W
Gallagher G
Gallagher E P
Gallagher Dennis (for)
Gallagher R E
Gauter O C
Garey Geo W
Garlick Capt Thos
Gaggin R F
Gelthews Thos
Gibbs, Sterrett & Co
Giltrap W H
Gould M
Goho H F
Gordon Peter
Goro John
Grayson Dr Ward
Grayburn E T
Gray Jno
Gray & Co Jas H
Graham Jas A 2
Giffner J W
Grier E S
Grier Wm
Gregg Z W
Grisbaber Max 2
Greenwood M J
Grimer Geo
Guthrie Judge
Hamlin Jno
Hammer J B
Hanes L
Hanlon Pat
Hamilton Jno 2
Hamilton Jno H
Harvey L L
Hartrick E M
Hartwell C
Harrod Simon
Hartsell Jerry
Harper Thos
Hanshaw J B
Harrison H J
Harrison Wm 2
Harrison Chas
Harris Ed W
Harris Wm
Harris, Hood & Co
Harris F K
Hatch D P
Hatch S A
Hazelton W S
Hays Will S
Hays W H M
Hesley Fred
Hayden Henry
Heork E
Hensey Sam'l
Hexamer Chas
Henderson Robt
Heim Ed
Heruth A
Herriott Horner
Herriott Jas
Henry Wm
Heckinger M
Heatley Mr
Hill E T
Hill Frank
Hilledin Edw'd
Hipple H H
Higgs Wm H
Hivaly Harry
Hinds C F
Holmes & Praz
Holt Wm D
Hoare F W (for)
Hogue Allen
Hogue A L
Hopkins D H
Howard F H
Houcks H
Horbach Peter
Horne & Co R
Housten A S
Hughes Ed M
Hutchison W G
Irwin James M or Margrt
Irwin Robt
Jenkins Jno
Jordon Jno J
Jordon Jno
Junker F
Jones Jas
Jones Rev Jno 2
Jones C R
Jones Jno E
Jones J R
Jones Simon
Johnson S
Johnson Jos R
Johnson Jno
Johnson Isaac
Johnson J A
Johnson And
Kaus C
Kaag J
Kay T C
Keane Thos
Kelley Anthony
Kennel B & E
Kelton Jno
Keim Bros
Keys T C
Keys Thos C
Kerr Rev Jos
Kelley Stephen (for)
Kelley F
Klein Johnson
Knott J W
Kittrick M
Kining Ed
Kindoor J W
Kirkpatrick T G C
Kippler N
King W P 2
King Pat
King D C
Koons Morris
Laghn Thos
La Prince Mr
Lacks Leon
Laughlin J M
Lane Sam'l
Launing Jos 2
Lewis C W
Lewis & Hussey
Lemmon J
Le Vake Jas M
Lee Jas
Lenew H
Lane C H
Livingston Col F
Lockhart Jas
Long & Co K H
Long Sam'l M
Ludwig Theo
Lyons Jno
Lynch Geo
Lynch M J
Lynch Jas H
Magimnis A A
Malone C & J
Malone L J
Mapes & Porter
Mahaffie W G
Mackley Thos
Mathews W
Marchoff Bros
Martin Pat
Martin Wm
Meadow Jeff
Megraw & Co
Merz Jas
Mellon Capt Jas
Melliville G A
Milles Stewart
Minor Jas H
Mimard E H
Miller J C
Miller S R
Miller Jno V O
Miller Max (for)
Miller Morris P
Miller J F
Millen Thos
Morley Isaac
Morgan M C 2
Morgan D
Morgan G W (for)
Morrison Thos H
Morrison D R
Morris T B
Murray Walter
Myers Philip
Myers & Stevenson
Murdy J H
Muldoon Henry (for)
Mullin N
Mullin Westly
Musgrave S J
McCauley D C
McClelland C
McClintock J R 3
McCullough J W
McCune Thos W
McDonald J D
McElfresh A
McElwain Jno V
McGuire E & C
McIlwaine H
McKill T S
McKenna G D
McKelvy Michael
McLean Dr J H
McLaughlin Jno
McMillen J H
McNally Jno
McNamara Thos
McPhillanny Jas
Nautker Wm H
Neel Wm
Nease & Son
Newell Wm B
Nice Jno H
Nildsom Jacob
Osborne Samuel
O'Neal & Flynn
Olmslear & Schaffer
Orr & Co
Orr Jas B
Obel Geo L
O'Brian F O
O'Brian J W
O'Connor Jno A
O'Donnell J R
O'Dogherty Wm
O'Toole Jno
Parrish Albert
Parry W A
Parkhill Chas
Penelton Josiah
Perris Geo (for)
Pettigrew L T
Petty Geo M
Philips R O
Plowmaker Fred
Pollett Henry
Poloper M
Potter J R
Preston & King
Preston Jas
Pratt E S
Quinn Robt
Quinn Chas
Rafe Jno W
Ramsey, Scott & Co
Rable Jo
Rardin Jas B
Rankin W
Rankin Jas
Rea Jas
Reizenstein & Bros
Reding Lewis
Reymer Wm
Reppert J
Redmond Wm E
Redman Daniel
Rees W M
Rees Jr J H
Rees Abraham
Reed Capt Geo W 2
Reynolds J W
Reynolds David
Reynolds W
Reynolds Jack
Richards S W
Roll & Howard
Roberts J B
Roberts W R
Roberts Harvey
Robertson Stewart
Robins Mr
Rockhart & Co
Rohn J G
Rolhous Geo
Rodd Thos
Robson J W
Rooster Wm
Rodnizer Jno
Rogers Wm H
Robinson H
Robinson Scott
Robinson C (for)
Runette W
Rusette Wilson
Ryan Jerry
Sonford D B
Saer Wm
Saint John H W, 2
Sauser, Wagner & Co
Savage Jno T
Scott Ed (for)
Scott Jno (for)
Scott Capt Walter
Scoophlen Lewis
Schmidt S
Sedwick W C
Seifert Gust
Semple Jr Jno
Searight A C
Shaw H B
Sharp S J
Shemlon J S
Shereman Wm
Shane Chas W
Shanefelt Geo H
Shields T B
Sheridan Dr Q
Shera Jas
Shearman S J
Shiverick Benj
Shuman Captain H P, 2
Snyder Jas D
Simon Jno A
Sippee J W
Simmey & Sons
Simpson J W
Smith Ed H
Smith H E
Smith Joel
Smith F B D
Smith E G
Smith Jos
Spear Rev C V
Spencer Jas L
Starkey Wm
Stein Jacob
Steven & Porter
Stevens Capt C A
Stewart Chas
Stork Chas
Stranley Prof J M
Suter Thos
Sullivan Jas P
Talbot H B
Tanner B F
Teetzel L H
Taylor J R
Thaw Jas
Thomas L
Thomas W W
Thomas Jno
Thomas T
Thompson B D
Thompson David
Thompson Rich P
Thayer W C
Thiel M
Thie Jno
Trefinger Frank
Trueman F H
Turner Ed M
Turner Capt S A
Ulmer G F
Vantine Jos E
Vanfossan A
Wagner J H
Wagner A
Wagner G W
Walters J & P
Wamsly A
Wainwright Rev A R
Wallace Wm
Walker Henry
Warner G H
Watson Samuel
Wales W W
Warner Wash
Wilks, Wentzell & Co
Wescott G W
Welfall Chas
Weaver Chas A
Weter Geo
Wheat H
Whitehall Pat
White & Herron
Willraham Geo
Wigand Geo
Wickes L (for)
Wilkins R C
Witchell Paul
Willbide Richd
Wilkison Jno
Wilson Rev J A
Wilson Chas
Wilson R J
Williams Harry
Woolley E J
Wright H
Yates Henry
Yates L
Zacharia E
Zeehr H M
Zibley E M
Zeitler Martin

VARIETY

Box 1,079
Box 147
Magee Boat Club
Christian Worker
Pitts S S Home
Agent Butterick Store
Pitts Coal and M Co
Pitts and Walnut Hill Coal Co
American Steam Washer
S B D L Lane

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowedge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to and address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

MATHERS'S PATENT DOUGH KNEADER.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

No More Excuse for Bad Bread and Worn Down Hosekeepers.

MATHERS'S PATENT DOUGH KNEADERS supplies a want which has always been felt and acknowledged by our mothers, wives and daughters, as it performs the work of Kneading Bread better than it can be done by hand, with a saving of one-half the labor.

Machines can be had and information furnished by application to

MATHERS'S PATENT BREAD TRAY CO.,
Wellsburg, Brooke county, West Va.

Local Agents wanted in every county.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

REMOVAL—

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE),

Has Removed from corner of Water and Market streets, to No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY, President, JOHN REA, Secretary,
Capt. JAMES ATKINSON, Agent and Surveyor.

FRUIT, FRUIT, FRUIT.

Peaches daily, Pears daily,
Plums daily, Apples daily,
Potatoes daily, Melons daily,
Tomatoes daily,
Cucumbers daily, Corn daily.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater,

PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

GARDNER & TRIMBLE............Lessees and Proprietors.
H. W. WILLIAMS............Stage Manager.

Grand Inaugural of the New Season.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, August 10th, with an entire new Company of first class Variety Artists, consisting of the Dashing Premier Danseuse and Song and Dance Lady, Miss Helene Smith; the great Dick Carroll and his Three Little Midgets; Miss Ada Wray, Harry Browne, Miss Celia Ifend, Hen Mason, Billy Barry, Fanny Fordham, Miss Lucy Clifton, Messrs. Courtright and Gilbert, H. W. Williams. Monday, August 12th, the Great American Star Comique, Mr. Gus Williams. Matinees Every Wednesday and Saturday.

UNEQUALLED AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE GRAND CENTRAL PARK Menagerie AND Circus.

VERDICT OF THE PUBLIC.

Reliable and Worthy of Patronage.

Most Glorious Triumph of the Tenting Season.

EVERY PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC Faithfully Fulfilled

Splendid Show and Solid Substance.

LAST DAY AND NIGHT!

PITTSBURGH,

Corner Penn and Thirty-first Streets,

Wednesday, August 7.

Two Grand Exhibitions TO-DAY,

Afternoon at 1½ O'Clock, Evening at 7½.

Everything Advertised Can be Seen.
No Misrepresentation, No Humbug,
No Fraud or Deception.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED MENAGERIE ON THE CONTINENT, including the

More Rare and Costly Specimens of the Animal Kingdom than Ever on Exhibition.

Superb Equestrianism.
Thrilling Acrobatic Feats,
Sensational Acts of Gymnastics.
A Pleasing and Amusing Entertainment.

ADMISSION—Adults, 50 cents; Children ten years and under, 25 cents.

Two Grand Exhibitions To-Day.

In order to ACCOMMODATE FAMILIES and the public generally, Tickets will be for sale at usual prices, at Pittock's Book Store, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice, and also at the Robinson House.

This immense establishment will also give Two Exhibitions at

EAST LIBERTY, Thursday, August 8th.
McKEESPORT, Friday, August 9th.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Saturday, August 10th.
WASHINGTON, PA., Monday, August 12th.

$1,000,000!

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great Hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $2 5; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

	Cash.
One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000
1	20,000
1	15,000
1	10,000
1	9,000
1	8,000
1	7,000
1	6,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000
15 Gifts of 1,000 each	15,000
20 Gifts of 900 each	18,000
21 Gifts of 800 each	16,800
25 Gifts of 700 each	17,500
35 Gifts of 600 each	21,000
45 Gifts of 500 each	22,500
50 Gifts of 400 each	20,000
60 Gifts of 300 each	18,000
100 Gifts of 200 each	20,000
612 Gifts of 100 each	61,200
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the Gifts justly awarded and promptly paid. The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis., Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JNO. BARBEE, Manager Royal Ins Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y. Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. G. BRANNIN, Pres Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co.

Officers of the Library.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Address THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Circulars giving full particulars, sent on application. ws*eow

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

GET THE BEST.

Howe Standard and Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

SOUDER & McCLURG,
63 Wood street.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,

137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PUBLIC SALE

IN PHILADELPHIA.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1872, at 12 O'clock Noon,

At the Philadelphia Exchange, Valuable Property opposite Philadelphia known as the "CAMDEN, N. J., ROLLING MILL," Nail Factory, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., &c. The Lot has a dock front on the River Delaware of 340 feet, and extending in depth 580 feet to Erie street. The Mill contains 7 Puddling and 3 Heating Furnaces and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week. For particulars inquire of

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Philadelphia.

100 LOTS FOR SALE

On Ten Years' Credit,

On Liberty Avenue, Sixteenth Ward, and Frankstown Avenue, East Liberty.

Apply to W. A. EDEBURN, 269 Liberty street.
Or Dr. A. W. EWING, 256 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

ADJOINING STOCK YARD SITE.

Two Hundred and Fifty-five Acres,

At Moss Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile from Wall's, being a portion of the McClintock Farm, and adjoining the property recently purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Stock Yards, Transfer Depots, &c. No fancy price asked and terms easy.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
NO. 115 FOURTH AVENUE.

VALUABLE Furnace Property FOR SALE.

Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Coal House, Stabling for 30 Horses; 1 large Storehouse, 11 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the Furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On this tract of Land, which contains about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field.

One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September, 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases belonging to the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN H. STEWART............ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.

LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

FELT. W. B. LUPTON & CO. 354 PENN ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAVING & ROOFING PITCH

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE VINEGAR

E. & M. BOLLMANN, BREMEN & HOYA, GERMANY. SOLE MANUFACTURERS. DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES with BOLLMAN & CARL, 63 S. GAY ST. BALTO. MD.

TRADE MARK

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATION.

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
No. 232 LIBERTY STREET.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S Railway Guide and Hand-Book,

Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	4:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	7:15 a m
Phila Ex	4:10 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	6:45 p m
		Way Passenger	9:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac No 1	6:10 a m	Walls No 1	6:20 a m
Walls No 1	6:50 a m	Home'd Ac No 1	7:20 a m
Walls No 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac	7:55 a m
Walls No 3	10:20 a m	Walls No 2	8:50 a m
Walls No 4	11:51 a m	Walls No 3	10:05 a m
Walls No 5	3:20 p m	Walls No 4	1:55 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	[illegible]
Brin'n Ac No 1	4:15 p m	Walls No 5	3:20 p m
Brad'ks Ac No 1	5:30 p m	Brin'n Ac No 2	5:50 p m
Wall's No 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac No 1	7:15 p m
Brin'n Ac No 2	9:20 p m	Wall's No 6	8:00 p m
Wall's No 7	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:10 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. H. STORY, Agent,
Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 28th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac No 1	6:30 a m	West Newton Ac	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Connellsville Ex	9:30 a m
McKeesport Ac No 1	11:05 a m	Pittsburgh Ex	12:30 p m
Glenwood Ac	12:15 p m	Glenwood Ac	1:30 p m
Connellsville Ex	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac No 2	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:30 p m
Braddock's Ac No 2	5:30 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No 2	6:20 p m	Braddock's Ac No 2	7:30 p m
Uniontown Ex	7:00 p m	McKeesport Ac No 3	9:00 p m
McKeesport Ac No 3	11:00 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:05 a m
Sunday Church Train	1:00 p m		

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Braddock and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. H. BROBST,
Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or H. T. ROWLEY, Agent,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

F. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail	10:50 a m	4:45 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	6:30 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	8:20 a m	9:00 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40 a m	2:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:25 p m	10:35 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	5:55 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	6:15 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	8:30 p m	7:25 p m
Special Parker Train(Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:35 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 a. m., arriving at Parker at 11:25 a. m. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	12:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:55 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	8:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:35 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. Train and 3:35 P. M. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After JUNE 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	6:55 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Washington Ac	8:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:23 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	2:58 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Washington Ac	3:58 p m
McDonald Ac	6:23 p m	Columbus Mail	5:38 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
		Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	1:13 a m
Cin & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Yan Ex	7:23 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chas. Louis Ex	4:48 p m
Pacific Exp	9:23 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Yan Ex	4:13 p m
Chicago Exp	1:43 p m	Chicago Mail	5:58 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:13 p m	Cleveland Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:13 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive at Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	10:23 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:23 a m	Econ Ac	8:53 a m
New Castle Ac	1:23 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Econ Ac	3:33 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	4:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	5:08 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:38 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO Steamboat Owners

CLARK'S REGISTERING STEAM GUAGE

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

SOLE AGENTS.

Perfectly Reliable.

Written Guarantee with each Guage.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RICH'S SPICED SALMON—JUST RECEIVED, also, Jones' Spiced Salmon, in 3 pound cans; Fresh Mackerel, Salmon and Lobster, in 1 pound cans, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.